Hungarian Grammar Guide

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Senior Missionary Training Center

Instructions to Language Tutors and Missionaries

The objective of the language-tutoring program for senior missionaries is to enable them, and others, to begin communicating meaningfully as early as possible in their mission language. In order to help accomplish this objective, this grammar guide provides a focus on only the most basic grammatical structures of the language for those who are studying the language for the first time. By limiting the focus of the missionaries to the basic concepts outlined in this guide, seniors will be able to concentrate their energy and attention on doing a few things very well, rather than trying to cover everything. The content of this guide has been prepared to enable seniors to communicate the following in their mission language:

- Asking about and Expressing a State of Being
- Asking about and Expressing Possession or Ownership
- Asking about and Describing Objects, People and their Characteristics
- Asking about and Expressing Desire, Need, Preference, Ability, Intention or Purpose
- Asking about and Describing Simple Actions and Events
- Asking and Answering Questions of Contrasting Attitudes, Emotions and Feelings
- Asking and Answering Questions of Time, Date and Location
- Asking and Answering Questions of Quality, Quantity, Number and Sequence
- Asking and Answering Questions of Cause and Effect
- Narrating Simple Experiences and Stories

The lessons are designed to ensure that the missionaries can communicate each of the above concepts under the following three conditions:

1) Using both questions and answers
2) In the simplest forms of the present, past, and future
3) In both the affirmative and the negative

Lesson sequence to be followed: It is recommended that the grammar lessons be studied in the sequence that they appear in this guide. Missionaries may refer to the designated language text for further explanations on any of the points of grammar as they move through this guide.

Teach and practice from the visual displays: Use the visual displays in this document for practice during tutoring sessions. They are designed to provide a "visual connection" between tutor and learner, especially when on the telephone. The visual nature of the displays is intended to eliminate much of the need for grammar rules, by "showing" rather than "explaining".

Refer when necessary to the language text: For each lesson in this document, missionaries and tutors may refer to the designated language text whenever necessary to answer questions they may have regarding the grammar, and should continue to refer to it once they are in the field.

Pace for moving through this grammar guide: There is no need to move too quickly through the lessons. Time should be spent on building confidence in using the structures in each lesson before

moving on. Spend the necessary time increasing vocabulary and reviewing previous lessons before moving too quickly ahead. The lessons will build on each other as you move through the sequence.

Use a variety of activities: It is not necessary to cover a "new lesson" in each tutoring session. Missionaries will gain more confidence when they are given the opportunity to participate in a variety of activities on the same principle. This will more likely ensure that they are not only mastering concepts and structures as they go, but that they have ample opportunity to review and maintain their confidence in all past lesson material. Tutors should plan and conduct many "communicative" language-type activities as part of their tutoring, including the performance of "tasks," which are studied separately.

Speak the language: Speak the language at every opportunity. An explanation here and there may be necessary in English, but missionaries need ample opportunity to "see themselves communicating in the language." This will build their confidence more than anything else. Tutors should limit their own use of the language to the structures and vocabulary that the missionaries have learned up to that point, so as to increase the likelihood of their success in listening and responding in the language during tutoring sessions.

Organize note taking: When missionaries have questions on particular grammatical structures, they should write any notes in the margins of the text or on the visual display sheets of this document where that particular principle is located. By doing so, their notes will be automatically organized for future reference, because they will be written on the pages which deal with that principle.

Use a pocket notebook for vocabulary: Vocabulary items should be written in an organized way in a small, pocket-sized notebook, which can be carried with them for easy reference while speaking the language. Keep two separate lists for easy access; one of verbs, and the other for general vocabulary items. For example, keep a list of verbs in the front of the notebook, and a list of all other vocabulary items in the back. Write in the language on the left side of the page, with the English equivalent on the right side. This makes for easy review by covering either one or the other side of the list.

Use vocabulary notebook for review: Not having easy access to one's notes is one of the most frustrating hindrances of note taking, and thus of systematic review. By using the vocabulary notebooks, missionaries can be much more successful in their review because they can always be working from a current, up-to-date list. Be selective at first. Don't try to remember or write everything down. Select those vocabulary items / verbs that you will use most frequently and build from there.

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i. Overview of the Language

Hungarian is a beautiful language. It is part of the Finn-Ugor language family. Finnish and Estonian are its closest relatives that are still commonly spoken, although they are very distant. There are about 10 million Hungarian speakers within Hungary and several million that live in surrounding countries. Hungarian differs greatly from most languages, and it can take some time to learn some of its basic quirks, however, the language is very logical and capable of great expression.

Alphabet and Pronounciation

Hungarian is a phonetic language, which means that every different letter always makes the same sound, which makes spelling much easier than English. There are also ***digraphs***, which are two letters that count as one. In English some digraphs are: sh, th, and ch. In Hungarian the digraphs are: **gy, ty, ny, ly, sz, zs, dz, dzs** and **cs**. Most of the sounds in Hungarian are the same as in English, or easy to learn. See the next section (lesson **ii**) for a pronounciation guide.

Hungarian has long vowels, and short vowels. Long vowels are marked with an accent mark over the top (**á** or **ú** for example). Long vowels are about twice as long as short vowels.

Inflection

Hungarian is an inflectional language, which means that it uses suffixes on words to show what role they play in a sentence. These suffixes are called cases, and Hungarian has over twenty cases. Most of these cases serve the same role as a preposition in English, and do not pose much of a problem for people learning Hungarian. The one case that trips up English speakers is the accusative case, which marks the direct object of a sentence.

The ***accusative case*** is just the letter **-t**. In other words, you put the letter **-t** at the end of the word that is the direct object of the sentence. In English, we show the direct object with word order only; it comes after the verb (and after the indirect object if there is one). A good test to find the direct object is to ask yourself: „What is being verbed?" In the sentence „The dog chases the cat." the cat is being chased, therefore it would get a **-t** in Hungarian.

Examples:

I gave John the book(**t**).	What is being given? The book.
John saw his family(**t**).	What was seen? His family.

Vowel Harmony

Vowel harmony is a pretty unique concept that makes Hungarian sound beautiful. The vowels are divided into front vowels and back vowels (which refers to where they are pronounced in the mouth). Words (except foreign words) almost always have matching vowels in them. Almost all suffixes have a front vowel form and a back vowel form, and you must pick the right one so that the vowels match.

Back Vowels: **a, á, o, ó, u, ú**
Neutral Vowels: **é, i, í** (These can work as either front or back vowels)
Front Vowels: **ö, ő, ü, ű, e**

Because Hungarian does not typically put lots of consonants next to each other, it often uses what is called a ***linking vowel*** to connect a suffix that begins with a consonant and a word that ends with one. These vowels also follow vowel harmony. Take for example the accusative **-t** mentioned above, which sometimes needs a linking vowel, usually **o**, **e**, or **ö** but sometimes **a** for exceptions. The examples of the accusative **-t** below include words that need linking vowels and words that do not.

Examples:

gyerek	**gyereket**
család	**családot**
tök	**tököt**
ház	**házat**
asztal	**asztalt**
kutya	**kutyát**
megváltó	**megváltót**

A good memory trick to remember which vowels belong to which group is the word AUTO. The vowels in the word AUTO (and their long versions) are all the back vowels.

Nouns

Nouns are words that stand for people, places, or things. Nouns in Hungarian, like English, but unlike many other languages, have no gender. Nouns are often preceded by an article, the word „the" (**a** or **az** in Hungarian, depending on whether the word it is in front of starts with a vowel or a consonant) or the word „a(n)" (**egy** in Hungarian). The word **egy** is often omitted.

In English we show when a noun is plural (plural meaning that there is more than one) by adding an -s. In Hungarian, you add a **-k**, often with a linking vowel. Lesson **6** explains the plural in more detail.

Adjectives

Adjectives are describing words like happy, smart, funny and sad. For the most part adjectives work just the same in both English and Hungarian, they go right in front of the word that they are describing. There is a difference, however, when adjectives are used with the word „is." In Hungarian, if the subject is plural in an „is" sentence, then the predicate adjective (the adjective used to describe it) is also plural. The **-k** is used to make adjectives plural as well. See lesson **7** for more details.

Prepositions vs. Postpositions and Cases

In English prepositions are words that show location relative to something else, like „at," „by," „above," etc. Words like „about," „without," and „because of" are also prepositions. Instead of prepositions, Hungarian has postpositions, which go after the word that they are related to. For example „behind the tree" would be „the tree behind" in Hungarian. Some prepositions in English are translated as case suffixes, endings that attach directly to the word. See lesson **12** for more on cases and postpositions.

Verbs

Verbs are action words, like „jump," „go" and „read." In Hungarian, verbs are usually the most important part of the sentence. Unlike English, Hungarian reqires extensive conjugation. ***Conjugation*** is when you add endings to a verb depending on who is performing the action. Hungarian also has different conjugations based on what the direct object of the sentence is. Because of this, in Hungarian subjects are almost always omitted if it would have been a pronoun (he, she, it, I, we, you) and objects are omitted sometimes as well. They are included for emphasis or clarity.

Hungarian has five ***tenses***: past, present, future, conditional and subjunctive/imperative. English has twelve tenses. Each tense in Hungarian has its own set of conjugations, but luckily there is a very strong pattern.

In English we often use the same word transitively or intransitively. ***Transitive verbs*** are when someone or something is doing something to somone or something else, i.e. the verb can have an object. ***Intransitive verbs*** are used when subject is performing the action itself. The English verb „to start" is one verb that we use both ways.

Examples:

The boss starts the meeting at 6. (The verb start is used transitively)

The meeting starts at 6. (The verb start is used intransitively)

Hungarian usually has seperate transitive and intransitive verbs.

Examples:

kezdeni – to start something (transitive)

kezdődni – to start (intransitive)

In this grammar guide verbs will be listed in their dictionary form, which is the same as the ending for the „he, she, it" conjugation. In some other missionary materials, verbs might be listed in their infinitive form (in English infinitives are formed by placing the word „to" in front of the verb, as in „to go," „to run," etc.). The infinitive in Hungarian is formed by placing **-ni** at the end of the verb.

Word Order

Word order in Hungarian is very different than English. In English, the order of the words in the sentence tells you what the role of each word is in the sentence, which word is the subject, which word is the object, etc. Because Hungarian uses suffixes to show the role of each word in the sentence, the word order is very flexible. Instead, Hungarian uses the word order to show emphasis. Emphasized words usually go right before the conjugated verb, and everything else can come before or after.

Examples:

Mária szereti az anyját.	Mária loves her mother. *(Emphasis in italics.)*
Szereti Mária az anyját.	Mária *loves* her mother. *(Emphasis in italics.)*
Mária az anyját szereti.	Mária loves *her mother.* *(Emphasis in italics.)*

English also uses word order to show that a sentence is a yes or no question. In Hungarian you do this instead by raising your intonation on the second to last syllable and dropping it again on the last syllable of the question. Questions that do not use those question words(yes-no questions), however, are otherwise phrased just like statements. Often times you move whatever is in question to emphasize it (see lesson **31**).

Examples:

Boldog vagy.	**Boldog vagy?**	(**inflected syllable**)
You are happy.	*Are you happy?*	

Formalization

As in other languages, but unlike English, Hungarian has multiple forms of "you": two formal and one informal (for both singular and plural conjugations). The first formal form (**ön/önök**) is used when addressing someone with whom you are not well acquainted or someone who is older than you, especially if you wish to maintain a formal relationship with that person. The other formal pronouns **maga** (singular) and **maguk** (plural) are used to address people with whom you are not familiar but are closer in age and status; as well as strangers with whom you wish to maintain a reserved, but not too formal relation. They can, however, be quite rude or condescending and it is best to wait until someone addresses you as such before using them (**ön/önök** is usually safer). It is appropriate to use the informal form (**te/ti**) when addressing children, friends and aquaintainces, or animals. In the church, the informal **(te/ti)** is almost always used, disregarding most standard social rules. Like other pronouns, they are omitted sometimes. For conjugation purposes, the formal forms of you are treated like 3rd person pronouns.

ii. Alphabet & Basic Pronunciation

(See chapters 1-2 in Hungarian: An Essential Grammar.*)*

- Learn the alphabet & basic elements of pronunciation so that you can start to read the language. Practice pronouncing each Hungarian vowel and consonant as needed. Pay special attention to unique sounds that include new vowels and other complex sounds.
- Begin to read and write Hungarian.
- Establish and maintain regular daily reading exercises from Gospel Principles (Az Evangélium Tanításai), the scriptures, the *Liahona,* and the hymns for pronunciation and comprehension purposes. Make sure reading activities are on your calendar everyday.

LETTER	SOUND	PRONUNCIATION
A	Always short '**aw**' sound, like the English l**aw**, w**a**ll. Your mouth should be wide open.	**alma, akarat, az, azok**
Á	Always **aa** as in m**a**t, c**a**t, but the sound is more open, longer, and in the back of your mouth.	**hálás, áruház, állomás, állam**
B	Always as English **b**. **B**oy, **b**a**b**y.	**bal, bab, bank, barát**
C	As in the **ts** in ba**ts** and ha**ts**.	**cica, ceruza, cukor, perc**
CS	Always like the English **ch** as in **ch**ur**ch**, and **ch**apel.	**csont, csak, család, csoda**
D	Always as English **d**, as in **d**own.	**durva, dal, domb, dátum**
DZ	Like the **ds** in roa**ds**	**edz**
DZS	Like the English **j** in **j**ungle, or the soft **g** in **g**enius.	**dzsem**
E	Always a sound like the **e** in b**e**t. Very similar to the **e** in p**e**n.	**egyház, ecet, ellen, eset**
É	Like the long **ay** sound in s**ay** but without the **y** sound. D**ay**, K**ay**, and l**a**te.	**évszak, ének, élet, élmény**
F	Always as English **f** in **f**ame, kni**f**e, and **f**lute.	**fa, fal, folt, fog**
G	Always a hard **g** sound as in the English **g**ive, **g**ave, and **g**o.	**gazdag, gond, gabona, elég**
GY	This letter is pronounced similarly to a **d**, but with the tongue gliding off the top of the palate. It is like the sound of a **d** and a **y** mixed together.	**gyors, vágy, gyenge, gyufa**
H	Always a soft **h** sound as in the English word **h**appy, **h**orrible, and **h**oly.	**hely, halál, hang, ház**
I	It always sounds like the English **ee** as in f**ee**t, sl**ee**t, h**e**, m**e**, and w**e**.	**ismét, hit, tiszta, igaz**

Í	A longer version of the above, as in the **ee** in gr**ee**n	**hír, írás, íz, sír**
J	As the **y** in **y**es.	**jég, jegy, jel, jó**
K	Always a **k** as in ba**ck** or fa**k**e.	**kell, kép, akkor, kék**
L	Always as English **l** as in the English **l**etter.	**lépés, láb, lift, levél**
LY	As the **y** in **y**es, thus the same as the Hungarian **j** sound.	**lyuk, mély, ilyen, olyan**
M	Always as English **m** as in the English **m**orning and **m**oon.	**málna, cím, meleg, magyar**
N	Always as English **n** in **n**ot, and **n**eat.	**nap, nehéz, nem, nép**
NY	Similar to the Spanish **ñ** as in ni**ñ**o. The tongue slightly presses against the roof of the mouth. Like the **ny** in ca**ny**on.	**nyár, nyak, nyelv, féltékeny**
O	Always like **oh** as in n**o**te.	**olaj, oldal, orvos, otthon**
Ó	A longer version of the above, **ooh**	**óra, olló, óhajt, olcsó**
Ö	Purse your lips together to say **oh** but say **eh** instead through your rounded lips. It is the same as the German ö.	**köszönöm, öreg, örök, öröm**
Ő	A longer version of the above	**ősi, ősz, költő, idő**
P	Always as English **p**. **P**erson, **p**ay, and **p**enny.	**papír, pad, paprika, pénz**
R	The sound is slightly "rolled", like a Scottish **r** in Edinbu**r**gh, or a Spanish **'r'** in señ**o**r. Two **r**'s together are fully rolled.	**rák, pár, reklám, erő, forró**
S	A hushed sound, as the English **sh**. **Sh**ip, **sh**op, and **sh**ow.	**sas, sarok, só, séta**
SZ	Hissed, as in the English **s** in **s**creen and **s**ir. **sz** + **s** = becomes **ss** (a long **s**) example: egé**szs**ég (egésség) **sz** + **zs** = becomes **zzs** (a long **zs**) example: horgá**szzs**inór (horgázzsinór)	**szám, szabad, szekrény, szoba**
T	Always very soft. The tongue hits behind the teeth where the teeth and gums meet.	**tegnap, tan, tészta, tisztelet**
TY	Pronounced with the tongue gliding off the top of the palate, a t and a y sounds blended together.	**tyúk, atya, kártya**

U	The sound is similar to English **oo** as in f**oo**d.	**uborka, udvar, unoka, utas**
Ú	A longer version of the above.	**Úr, új, út, súly**
Ü	Purse your lips together as if to say **oo** but say **ee**. It is the same as the German ü.	**ügyes, ülés, üveg, üzlet**
Ű	A longer version of the above.	**űr, gyűrű, gyönyörű**
V	Always as English **v**. **V**ery.	**vallás, vak, város, víz**
W	Only used in foreign words, and usually pronounced like a 'v'.	**duplavé** (this is the name of the letter)
Y	Found only in old spellings. Pronounced like the **i** (**ee** sound).	**ipszilon** (this is the name of the letter)
Z	It sounds like the English **z** as in **z**oo.	**zene, zóna, zuhany, zongora**
ZS	Like the **su** in mea**su**re and u**su**al.	**zsemle, zsák, zseb, zsír**

Some Tips for Pronunciation:

1. Focus on the vowels in the word. There is a syllable for every vowel. Thus, a word with two vowels (ex. **szokás**) also has two syllables (**szo-kás**). There are no dipthongs in Hungarian, so when there are multiple vowels next to each other, pronounce each seperately. (ex. **E-u-ró-pa**)
2. Make sure to pronounce each letter, even if two of the same letters are next to each other. It helps to think about ending one syllable and starting the next with the same letter. (ex. **sze – re*t* – *t*em**)
3. The first syllable of every word is stressed. (ex. ***szo*kás, *la*kás**)
4. Because **gygy** or **szsz** would be too long, whenever you would have the same digraph (digraphs again are when two letters make one sound, as in **gy**, **ty**, **ny**, **ly**, **sz**, and **zs** in Hungarian) twice in a row, you double the first letter only. For example: **gy** + **gy** = **ggy**.

1. Asking About/Expressing State of Being – Part 1: *Present Tense*

(See the 17.1-3 in Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

- *State of being—happy, grateful, sad, tired, rested, etc.*
- *Roles, nationality, profession, occupation, etc.*

Én	**orvos**	***vagyok.***
I	*doctor*	*(I) am*

Personal Pronouns

singular	plural
én *I*	mi *we*
te *you (informal)*	ti *you all (informal)*
ön *you (formal)*	önök *you all (formal)*
ő *he/she/it*	ők *they*

(nem)* *(not)*

Nouns/Adjectives

jól	*well(adverb)*
boldog(ok)	*happy(pl.)*
hálás(ak)	*grateful(pl.)*
magas(ak)	*tall(pl.)*
alacsony(ak)	*short(pl.)*
amerikai(ak)	*American(pl.)*
német(ek)	*German(pl.)*
orvos(ok)	*doctor(s)*
tanár(ok)	*teacher(s)*
diák(ok)	*student(s)*
magyar(ok)	*Hungarian(s)*

Lenni = *to be*

singular	plural
vagyok *I am*	**vagyunk** *we are*
vagy *you are*	**vagytok** *you are*
****(van)** *he/she/it*	****(vannak)** *they*

*To make a negative sentence, just add "**nem**" before the verb and bump the word that was in front of the verb to the end of the sentence.

Examples: (*Refer to Overview of Language: Interrogatives)*

Q. **Hogy *vagy*?**
How are you?

A. Én **jól *vagyok*.**
I am well.

Q. ***Ő* misszionárius?****
Is he/she a missionary?

A. **Igen, *ő* misszionárius.**
Yes, he/she is a missionary.

Q. **Magyar *vagy*?**
How are you?

A. **Nem *vagyok* magyar.**
I am not Hungarian.

Q. **Szék *van*?**
Is there a chair?

A. **Igen, szék *van*.**
Yes, there is a chair.

Q. **Amerikaiak *vagytok*?**
Are you all Americans?

A. **Nem vagyunk amerikaiak.**
We are not Americans.

Bold and underlined markings in the questions tell you where to inflect your voice to make it a question.
Bold and italicized markings in the sentences show you the grammar principle the example is showing.

Personal Pronouns*: Because it is necessary to appropriately conjugate verbs, the personal pronoun does not need to be used except for clarity and emphasis. It will be displayed in gray throughout the Grammar Guide to show that it is optional.

Often you must omit **van and **vannak** entirely. See lesson **8** for more explanation. We do use **van** or **vannak** when talking about existence („*there are/is*"in English) or when the sentence answers the questions where, how, why or when. We do not use **van** or **vannak** for description.

2. Asking About/Describing Simple Actions and Events – Part 1: *Present Tense Conjugations* *(See 4.3.1-2 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

- *Definite and indefinite conjugations of verbs in the present tense*
- *Refer to Overview of Language: What is a verb?, Intransitive, Transitive*

Én	**Jánost**	**látom.**
I	*János*	*(I) see*

Object
(if necessary)
Note that word order may be changed. How it appears in the examples is completely correct, but may also be said in a different order. If the object is a direct object, you must add an accusative **-t**.

(nem)* *(not)*

Verbs		*Indefinite*		
vár	*wait*	1st	**-ok/-ek/-ök**	**-unk/-ünk**
segíte	*help*	2nd	**-sz-/ol/-el/-öl**	**-tok/-tek/-tök**
marad	*remain, stay*	3rd	**--**	**-nak/-nek**
beszél	*speak*		*Definite*	
néz	*watch, look at*	1st	**-om-/em/-öm**	**-juk/-jük**
mond	*say*	2nd	**-od/-ed/-öd**	**-játok/-itek**
lát	*see*	3rd	**-ja-/i**	**-ják/-ik**
sétál	*go for a walk*			
nyit	*open*			
szeret	*like, love*			

*To make a negative sentence, just add "**nem**" before the verb and bump the word that was in front of the verb to the end of the sentence.

How to conjugate: Simply add on the appropriate ending, depending on whether it is definite or indefinite. When attaching the "**sz**" or the "**nak/nek**" endings, verbs that end in two consonants or a long vowel and a consonant get a linking vowel (compare to the conditional tense). The **-sz** ending is used when ever a verb stem does not end in a **z**, **sz**, **zs**, or **s**. Otherwise, use one of the **-l** endings.

Assimilation rules: When a verb ends in an **s**, an **sz** or a **z** and you attach a present tense ending that starts with a **j**, the **j** changes into an **s**, **sz** or **z** to match the last letter in the verb.

Examples:

Q. **Vár*sz* Juditra?**
Are you waiting for Judit?
A. **Igen, vár*ok* Juditra.**
Yes, I wait/am waiting for Judit.

Q. **Mit lát*nak*?**
What do they see?
A. **Lát*ják* a dolgokat.**
They see the things.

Q. **Olvas*tok*?**
Are you all reading?
A. **Igen, olvas*unk*.**
Yes, we are reading.

Q. **Olvassátok a könyvet?**
Are you reading the book?
A. **Nem, nem olvassuk.**
No, we are not reading (it).

Questions: Bold and underlined markings in the questions tell you where to inflect your voice to make it a question. ***Bold and italicized*** markings in the sentences show you the grammar principle being taught.

3. Asking About/Describing Simple Actions and Events – Part 2: *Definite vs. Indefinite Conjugations* *(See 4.2and 7.4 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar).

- *Definite and indefinite conjugations of verbs in the present tense*
- *Refer to Overview of Language: What is a verb?, Intransitive, Transitive*
- *Applies to all tenses, not just present tense*

Én	**Jánost**	**látom.**
I	*János*	*(I) see*

Direct Objects
(All with an acc. -t)

Indefinite

(none)	*nothing has a -t*
engem	*me*
valakit	*someone*
téged	*you*
dolgokat	*things*
(egy) házat	*a house*

Definite

a barátomat	*my friend*
Budapestet	*Budapest*
a házat	*the house*
azt	*that*
ezt az embert	*this person*
az enyémet	*mine*
őt	*him OR her*
a könyveket	*the books OR books, generically*

Verbs

vár	*wait*
segíte	*help*
marad	*remain, stay*
beszél	*speak*
néz	*watch, look at*
mond	*say*
lát	*see*
sétál	*go for a walk*
nyit	*open*
szeret	*like, love*
olvas	*read*
ismer	*know, be familiar with*
akar	*want*
ért	*understand*

Indefinite

1st	**-ok/-ek/-ök**	**-unk/-ünk**
2nd	**-sz-/ol/-el/-öl**	**-tok/-tek/-tök**
3rd	**--**	**-nak/-nek**

Definite

1st	**-om-/em/-öm**	**-juk/-jük**
2nd	**-od/-ed/-öd**	**-játok/-itek**
3rd	**-ja-/i**	**-ják/-ik**

In Hungarian, use the definite conugations when there is a definite direct object (direct objects are almost always marked with a –**t**). An object is definite when it is a proper noun, when it has the article „the" in front of it (**a/az**), whenever it has the word „this/that" in front of it (**ez/az**), or when it is possesed. In all other cases, use the indefinite conjugations, including when there is no direct object. For some reason, the accusative pronouns **engem**, **téged**, **minket**, and **titeket** are considered indefinite. All other accusative pronouns are definite. See **Appendix A** for more on accusative pronouns. Also see **Appendix A** for information on implied objects.

Examples:

Q. **Vársz Judit*ra*?**
Are you waiting for Judit?
A. **Igen, várok Judit*ra*.**
Yes, I wait/am waiting for Judit.

Q. ***Mi*t látnak?**
What do they see?
A. **Látják *azt a* dolgot.**
They see the things.

Q. **Olvastok?**
Are you all reading?
A. **Igen, olvasunk.**
Yes, we are reading.

Q. **Nem szereted *a* levest?**
Do you not like the soup?
A. **Nem, nem szeretem.**
No, I do not like (it).

Q. **Ismered (*őt*)?**
Do you know him/her?
A. **Igen, ismerem (*őt*).**
Yes, I know him.

4. Asking About/Describing Simple Actions and Events – Part 3: *Irregular verbs in the Present Tense* *(See 4.6 and Appendix 1 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

Mi	**házat**	***veszünk.***
We	*a house(w/ acc. t)*	*(we) buy/are buying*

Direct Objects

Indefinite

(none)	*nothing has a -t*
vizet	*water*
valamit	*something*
dolgokat	*things*
(egy) almát	*an apple*

Definite

a barátomat	*my friend*
a házat	*the house*
azt	*that*
ezt az embert	*this person*
az enyémet	*mine*
a krumplit	*the potatoes*

Common Irregular Verbs: NNI Verbs

***e-**	*eat*
***i-**	*drink*
hi-	*believe*
te-	*do*
ve-	*take, buy*
vi-	*carry, take*

Indefinite

1st	**-szok/-szek**	**-szunk/-szünk**
2nd	**-szol/-szel**	**-sztok/-sztek**
3rd	**-szik/-sz**	**-sznak/-sznek**

Definite

1st	**-szom/-szem**	**-sszuk/-sszük**
2nd	**-szod/-szed**	**-sszátok/-szitek**
3rd	**-ssza/-szi**	**-sszák/-szik**

How to conjugate: Simply add on the letter "**sz**" followed by the normal present tense conjugation. If the conjugation starts with a j, it follows the present tense assimilation rule (see lesson **2**) and turns into "**ssz.**" In the dictionary these words will be listed as **eszik**, **iszik**, **hisz**, **tesz**, **vesz** and **visz**. They are called NNI verbs because their infinitive is irregular. To form it, take off the **-sz** and add **-nni**, instead of **-ni**.

menni = *to go*

megyek *I go*	**megyünk** *we go*
mész *you go*	**mentek** *you (all) go*
megy *he/she/it goes*	**mennek** *they go*

menni and **jönni** are always indefinite and thus will always be conjugated in this manner for present tense.

jönni = *to come*

jövök *I come*	**jövünk** *we come*
jössz *you come*	**jöttök** *you (all) come*
jön *he/she/it comes*	**jönnek** *they come*

Examples:

Q. **Mit e*szel*?** *What are you eating?*
A. **Egy almát e*szek*.** *An apple I am eating.*

Q. **I*sszák* azt a vizet?** *Are they drinking that water?*
A. **Nem. Nem i*sszák* azt a vizet.** *No, they are not drinking that water.*

Q. **Mész?** *Are you going?*
A. **Nem megyek.** *I am not going.*

* Enni and inni are **NNI** verbs, but also **-ik** verbs (see lesson **5**). In the dictionary they would be listed as **eszik** and **iszik**.

5. Asking About/Describing Simple Actions and Events – Part 4: *-ik verbs in the Present Tense* *(See 4.1.1 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

- *Learn how to say basic sentences with –**ik** verbs*

Ki	**imádkoz*ik*?**
Who	*(he/she/it) prays/is praying*

Personal Pronouns

singular	plural
én *I*	mi *we*
te *you (informal)*	ti *you all (informal)*
ön *you (formal)*	önök *you all (formal)*
ő *he/she/it*	ők *they*

Verbs

imádkozik	*pray*
viselkedik	*behave*
esik	*fall, rain*
emlékezik	*remember*
játszaik	*play*
tanúskodik	*bear witness*
látszik	*seem, appear*
dolgozik	*work*
focizik	*play soccer*
zongorázik	*play the piano*
reggelizik	*eat beakfast*
kezdődik	*start, begin (intrans.)*
pincérkedik	*work as a waiter*
öltözködik	*get dressed, to dress*

Indefinite

-om/-em/-öm	**-unk/-ünk**
-sz-/ol/-el/-öl	**-tok/-tek/-tök**
-ik	**-nak/-nek**

How to conjugate: The **-ik** verbs are the most common type of irregular verb, and also the easiest. You can tell an **-ik** verb in the dictionary verbs are listed in their 3rd person singular indefinite form, where normal verbs have no ending and where **-ik** verbs end in **-ik**. Often their stems end in the letter z or d. Verbs ending in **-koz**, **-kez**, **-köz**, **-kod**, **-ked**, or **-köd** are always **-ik** verbs. These kinds of verb are almost always intransitive (they get no direct object) and therefore they are almost always indefinite. **-ik** verbs are regular verbs in all other tenses. To conjugate, simply remove the **-ik** and add the correct ending from the chart.

Examples:

Q. **Ki dolgoz*ik* most?**
Who is working now?

A. **Péter dolgoz*ik*.**
Peter is working.

Q. **Es*ik*?**
Is it raining?(Lit. Does it fall?)

A. **Már nem es*ik*.**
It is not raining anymore.

Q. **Focizol?**
Do you play soccer?

A. **Nagyon ritkán focizom.**
I play soccer very rarely.

Q. **Jól viselkedsz?**
Are you behaving well?

A. **Én soha nem viselkedem.**
I never behave well.

Q. **Elálmosodik?**
Is she getting sleepy?

A. **Nem álmosodik el.**
She is not getting sleepy.

6. Asking About/Describing Objects, People and their Characteristics – Part 1:

Pluralize Nouns *(See 5.3-4 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

- *Pluralizing nouns*

Mi	**misszionárius*ok***	**vagyunk.**
We	*missionaries*	*(we) are.*

Nouns		
tanár	*teacher*	
misszionárius	*missionary*	
ember	*person*	
virág	*flower*	
nő	*woman*	**-k/ök/ok/ek/(ak)***
férfi	*man*	
egyetemista	*college student*	
szülő	*parent*	

Lenni = *to be*

singular	plural
vagyok *I am*	**vagyunk** *we are*
vagy *you are*	**vagytok** *you are*
***(van)** *he/she/it*	***(vannak)** *they*

*Most nouns ending in consonants use the linking vowels **o/ö/e**, the exceptions that use **a**/**e** are listed in *Hungarian: An Essential Grammar* in Appendix 3. Some words ending in **i** get a linking vowel (**a/e**).

Examples:

Q. **Kik vagytok?**
Who are you all?
A. **Misszionáriusok vagyunk**.
We are missionaries.

Q. **Milyen házak ezek?**
What sort of houses are these?
A. **Ezek nagy házak.**
These are big houses.

Q. **Szülők vagytok?**
Are you parents?
A. **Nem vagyunk szülők**.
We are not parents.

Q. **Kik ezek a nők?**
Who are these women?
A. **Ezek a nők tanárok.**
The women are teachers.

Rules

If the word ends in a vowel besides **a** or **e**, just add the **k**.
If the word ends in either the **a** or **e**, make the vowel long and then add the **k**.
If the word ends in a consonant, follow the vowel harmony rule to determine which linking vowel to use.

Examples:

Sing. **tanár** *teacher*	Plur. **tanár*ok*** *teachers*	Sing. **trükk** *trick*	Plur. **trükk*ök*** *tricks*
Sing. **nő** *woman*	Plur. **nő*k*** *women*	Sing. **férfi** *man*	Plur. **férfi*ak*** *men*
Sing. **kutya** *dog*	Plur. **kuty*ák*** *dogs*	Sing. **ember** *person*	Plur. **ember*ek*** *people*

7. Asking About/Describing Objects, People and their Characteristics – Part 2:

Pluralize Adjectives *(See 10.1 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

- *Pluralizing nouns and adjectives so as to agree with the subject*

Mi	**okos*ak***	**vagyunk.**
We	*smart(s)*	*(we) are.*

Adjectives		
szép	*pretty*	**-k/ak/ek/(ok)***
csunya	*ugly*	
amerikai	*American*	
mérges	*upset, angry*	
édes	*sweet*	
fehér	*white*	
nagy	*big*	
okos	*smart*	

* Only a very small number of adjectives use the **o**, including names of nationalities (**magyar**, **albán**, **orosz**, etc.) and the following words: **nagy**, **vak**, **más**, **vastag**, **boldog**, **szabad**, **gazdag**, **aljas**.

Lenni = *to be*

singular	plural
vagyok *I am*	**vagyunk** *we are*
vagy *you are*	**vagytok** *you are*
***(van)** *he/she/it*	***(vannak)** *they*

Examples:

Q. **Csunyák a virágok?** *Are the flowers ugly?*
A. **Nem, a virágok szépek**. *No, the flowers are pretty.*

Q. **Amerikaiak vagytok?** *Are you all American?*
A. **Igen, amerikaiak vagyunk.** *Yes, we are American.*

Q. **Milyenek ezek?** *What are these like?*
A. **Édesek**. *They are sweet.*

Q. **A házak nagyok?** *Are the houses big(s)?*
A. **Nem nagyon nagyok.** *They are not very big(s).*

Rules

Same as for nouns, except you use the set of linking vowels above.

Examples:

Sing. **érdekes** *interesting*	Plur. **érdekes*ek*** *interesting(pl.)*	Sing. **boldog** *happy*	Plur. **boldog*ok*** *happy(pl.)*
Sing. **jó** *good*	Plur. **jó*k*** *good(pl.)*	Sing. **amerikai** *American*	Plur. **amerikai*ak*** *American(pl.)*

Subject Agreement – When adjectives are used to describe something plural using the verb „**lenni**" (*to be*), the adjectives must also take the plural form (in other words, the predicate adjective must match the subject in number). To negate, just place "**nem**" before the adjective.

Ex. Sing. **Nagy a kutya.** *The dog is big.* Plur. **Nagy*ok* a kuty*ák*.** *The dogs are big(s).*

Attribution – When adjectives are used attributively, that is, just before the noun it describes, they do not need to agree in number (whether or not they're plural). Examples below:

Sing. **A nagy kutya ugat.** *The big dog barks.* Plur. **A nagy kutyák ugatnak.** *The big dogs bark.*

8. Asking About/Describing Objects, People and their Characteristics – Part 3:

"Q & A" (See 17.1 and 5.1 in Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

Ask about and describe objects and people in the room

Mi ez? *What is this?* **Ez kabát.** *This is a coat.*

Question and Answer

Singular	Plural
Q. **Mi ez?** *What is this?*	Q. **Mik ezek?** *What are these?*
A. **Ez ____.** *This is _____.*	A. **Ezek ____.** *These are ____.*
Q. **Mi az?** *What is that?*	Q. **Mik azok?** *What are those?*
A. **Az ___.** *That is ____.*	A. **Azok ____.** *Those are ____.*
Q. **Ki ő?** *Who is he/she?*	Q. **Kik ők?** *Who are they?*
A. **Ő ____.** *He / She is ___.*	A. **Ők ____.** *They are____.*

Examples:

Q. **Mi ez?** *What is this?* — A. **Ez (egy) kabát.*** *This is a coat.*

Q. **Mik azok?** *What are those?* — A. **Azok székek.** *Those are chairs.*

Q. **Kik ők?** *Who are they?* — A. **Ők a tanárok.** *They are the teachers.*

Nouns

Biblia	*Bible*
társ	*companion*
ajtó	*door*
nadrág	*pants*
ruha	*dress*
szék	*chair*
nyakkendő	*necktie*
zokni	*sock(s)*
kabát	*coat*
tanár	*teacher*
elder	*elder*
nővér	*sister (missionary), older sister*

Adjectives

kék	*blue*
piros	*red*
fehér	*white*
zöld	*green*
fekete	*black*
barna	*brown*
narancs(sárga)	*orange*
sárga	*yellow*
kedves	*kind*
aranyos	*nice, cute*

*The indefinite article "**egy**" can often be omitted.

We never use "**van**" or "**vannak**" with description (when we take one noun and equate it with another noun or an adjective). Instead, simply leave off the "**van**" or "**vannak**".

Definite Articles (**a/az**) are used:

- Before words with demonstrative pronoun (**ez** or **az**) (That door – **Az *az* ajtó***)*
- Before possessed objects (Their book – ***A* könyvük**)
- Before possessive pronouns (This is mine. – **Ez *az* enyém.**)
- Before many abstract nouns (Such is life – **Ilyen *az* élet**.)
- Before nouns for generic connotation (I like apples – **Szeretem *az* almákat**.)
- Before a person's name (Peter is nice – **Kedves *a* Péter**.)

9. Asking About/Expressing Possession or Ownership – Part 1: *Possessive Pronouns* *(See 7.5 and 8.8 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

- *Stating and asking about the possession of an object*

Ez	**a toll**	***az***	***enyém*.**
This	*pen*		*mine.*

Nouns

ez/az *this/that*	**a fénykép(ek)**	*the photograph(s)*
	a könyv(ek)	*the books(s)*
	a toll(ak)	*the pen(s)*
ezek/azok* *these/those*	**a táska(ák)**	*the bag(s)*
	a ház(ak)	*the house(es)*
	az asztal(ok)	*the table(s)*
	az édesség(ek)	*the candy(ies)*

a/az *the*

Singular Possessive Pronouns

1st	**enyém** *mine*	**mienk(miénk)** *ours*
2nd	**tied(tiéd)** *yours*	**tietek(tiétek)** *your alls*
	öné *yours*	**önöké** *your alls*
3rd	**övé** *his/hers/its*	**övék** *theirs*

Plural Possessive Pronouns

1st	**enyéim** *mine*	**mieink** *ours*
2nd	**tieid** *yours*	**tieitek** *your alls*
	önéi *yours*	**önökéi** *your alls*
3rd	**övéi** *his/hers/its*	**övéik** *theirs*

Question Words

Kié?	*Whose?*
Kiéi? (plur.)	*Whose?* (plur.)

To make a possesive pronoun out of any noun, just **-é** for singular or **-éi** for plural.

Examples:

Q. ***Enyém* ez a fénykép?** *Is this photograph mine?*
A. **Nem, az az övé.** *No, that is hers.*

Q. ***Tiétek* az a táska?** *Is that bag yours?*
A. **Igen. *Miénk* ez a táska.** *Yes. This bag is ours.*

Q. ***Kiéi* ezek a könyvek?** *Whose books are these?*
A. ***Övéik* azok a könyvek.** *Those books are theirs.*

Q. ***Kié* ez a számítógép?** *Whose is this computer?*
A. **Az a Judit*é*.** *That is Judit's.*

Q. ***Kiéi* ezek?** *Whose are these?*
A. **Ezek a barátom*éi*.** *These are my friend's.*

10. Asking About/Expressing Possession or Ownership – Part 2: *Possessive Suffixes*

(See 8.1-7 in Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

- *Asking about the possession of objects*

Ez	***a***	**barát*om*.**
This	*(is)*	*my friend.*

a/az

Nouns	
barát	*friend*
bizonyság	*testimony*
atya	*father*
anya	*mother*
család	*family*
kérdés	*question*
kutya	*dog*
feleség	*wife*
férj	*husband*
cipő	*shoes*
ing	*dress shirt*

Singular Possession

1st	**-m/-om/-em/-öm**	**-nk/-unk/-ünk**
2nd	**-d/-od/-ed/-öd**	**-(o)tok/-(e)tek/-(ö)tök**
3rd	**-(j)a/-(j)e**	**-(j)uk/-(j)ük**

Plural Possession

1st	**-im/-(j)aim/-(j)eim**	**-ink/-(j)aink/-(j)eink**
2nd	**-id/-(j)aid/-(j)eid**	**-itok/itek/-(j)aitok/-(j)eitek**
3rd	**-i/-(j)ai/-(j)ei**	**-ik/-(j)aik/-(j)eik**

The addition of these endings is equivalent to the English ”my,” ”your,” ”his/her/its,” etc.

Examples:

Q. **Ez a <u>könyv</u>ük?**
Is this their book?

A. **Igen, ez a könyvük.**
Yes, this is their book.

Q. **Ő a feles<u>ég</u>*ed*?**
Is she your wife?

A. **Nem. Ő nem a feleség*em*.**
No. She is not my wife.

Q. **Ez a <u>ku</u>tyátok?**
Is this your dog?

A. **Igen, ez a kutyánk.**
Yes, this is our dom.

Rules

- If the word ends with the vowels “**a**” or “**e**”, it changes from “**a**” to “ ***á*** ”, “**e**” to “ ***é*** ”, plus the appropriate possession ending. Ex: **anya – any*ám***
- For words ending in a consonant, no hard and fast rule can be given for the absence or presence of the “**j**” element in the 3rd person possessive suffix. Words ending in vowels always get the „**j**” for singular possesion. Words that get the **j** in singular possesion in the third person usually get it in the plural possesion for all persons and number.
- However, most *back vowel* words ending with **b**, **d**, **g**, **p**, **t**,or **k** use the **j** for third person singular or plural. Ex: **barát – barát*ja***

11. Asking About/Expressing Possession or Ownership – Part 3: *Have Constructions* *(See 17.4-6,17.2 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

- *Expressing possession – "have"*

Bizonyságom **van.**
My testimony *is/exists*
(I have a testimony)

Nouns		*Singular Possession*	
barát	*friend*		
bizonyság	*testimony*	**-m/-om/-em/-öm**	**-nk/-unk/-ünk**
atya	*father*		
anya	*mother*	**-d/-od/-ed/-öd**	**-(o)tok/-(e)tek/-(ö)tök**
család	*family*		
kérdés	*question*	**-(j)a/-(j)e**	**-(j)uk/-(j)ük**
kutya	*dog*		
feleség	*wife*		
férj	*husband*	*Plural Possession*	
cipő	*shoes*		
ing	*dress shirt*	**-im/-(j)aim/-(j)eim**	**-ink/-(j)aink/-(j)eink**
		-id/-(j)aid/-(j)eid	**-itok/itek/-(j)aitok/-(j)eitek**
		-i/-(j)ai/-(j)ei	**-ik/-(j)aik/-(j)eik**

***van**
it exists

***vannak**
they exist

In Hungarian there is no word for „to have." Instead they use the above construction with the verb „**van**", „*to be*," and the possesive suffixes. Please note that, unlike regular possesion, you do not use the definite article for „*have*" statements.

*Negation: To negate having something, instead of putting "**nem**" before "**van**", you only say "**nincs**". We do not say "**nem**" and "**van**" in sequence. **Nem** + **van** = **nincs**! (This rule is not just for possesion, you never say **nem van**, it will always be **nincs**.) The plural form is "**nincsenek**".

Examples:

Q. **Van kutyá*d*?**
Do you have a dog?

A. **Igen, van kutyá*m*.**
Yes, I have a dog. (Yes my dog exists.)

Q. **Hány gyerek*ed* van?**
How many children do you have?

A. **Öt gyerek*em* van.**
I have five children.

Q. **Családjuk van?**
Do they have a family?

A. ***Nincs* családjuk.**
They do not have a family.

Q. **Magas barátaitok vannak?**
Do you (all) have tall friends?

A. ***Nincsenek* magas barátaink.**
We do not have tall friends.

12. Asking/Answering Questions of Time, Date and Location– Part 1:

Postpositions and Cases (See chapters 6 and 9, and 5.2 in Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

János	**a ház**	***mögött***	**van.**
John	*the house*	*behind*	*is*

Subject

	Nouns		*Postpositions*		
	ház	*house*			
	szék	*chair*			
	nap	*sun*	**mögött**	*behind*	
a/az	**bolt**	*store*	**mellett**	*beside, next to*	
the	**iskola**	*school*	**fölött**	*above*	**van**
	templom	*church*	**alatt**	*under, beneath*	*he/she/it is*
	utca	*street*	**előtt**	*before, in front of*	
	kép	*picture*	**között**	*between*	
	asztal	*table*	**körül**	*around*	
	kocsi	*car*	**után**	*after*	
	tanár	*teacher*	**-(case ending)**	*(see below)*	
	fa	*tree*			
	fal	*wall*			

Case suffixes are similar to postpositions except they attach to the word and usually have different versions depending on vowel harmony. Below are the cases of location:

	Motion toward	No motion	Motion away
	⟶ * hova?	* hol?	* ⟶ honnan?
Interior	**-ba/-be** *into*	**-ban/-ben** *in*	**-ból/-ből** *from out of*
Exterior	**-ra/-re** *onto*	**-(o/e/ö) n** *on*	**-ról/-ről** *from off of OR about*
Near	**-hoz/-hez/-höz** *toward*	**-nál/-nél** *at*	**-tól/-től** *from*

Examples:

Q. ***Hol* van Budapest Bank?**
Where is Budapest Bank?

A. **A bolt *mellett* van.**
It is next to the store.

Q. ***Hol* van Szabadság Utca?**
In what direction is Szabadság Street?

A. **A szinház *előtt* van.**
It is in front of the theater.

Q. ***Hova* megy a Péter?**
Where is Péter going?

A. **Az iskol*ába* megy a Péter.**
Péter is going in(to) the school.

Q. ***Honnan* jön az az ember?**
Where is that person coming from?

A. **A templom*ból* jön.**
(That person) is coming out of the church.

Q. **Kocsi van a házak *között*?**
Is there a car between the houses?

A. ***Nincs* kocsi a házak között.**
There is no car between the houses.

Q. **Sétál a tanár*hoz*?**
Is she walking towards the teacher?

A. ***Nem* sétál a tanár*hoz*.**
She is not walknig toward the teacher.

13. Asking About/Expressing State of Being – Part 2: *Past Tense*

(See Appendix 1 in Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

- *State of being for things that have already happened*

Én	beteg	*voltam*.
I	*sick*	*(I) was*

Personal Pronouns

	singular	plural
1st	**én** *I*	**mi** *we*
2nd	**te** *you (informal)*	**ti** *you all (informal)*
	ön *you (formal)*	**önök** *you all (formal)*
3rd	**ő** *he/she/it*	**ők** *they*

Nouns/Adjectives

fiatal	*young*
öreg	*old*
sovány	*thin, skinny*
nagy	*big*
___éves	*___ years old*
mérnök	*engineer*
ügyvéd	*lawyer*
szép	*pretty*
nehéz	*difficult*
kemény	*hard*
beteg	*sick*

Lenni = *to be*

Past Tense

voltam *I was*	**voltunk** *we were*
voltál *you were*	**voltatok** *you (all) were*
volt* *he/she/it was*	**voltak*** *they were*

Examples:

Q. **Sovány *volt*?**
Was he thin?

A. **Igen. Sovány *volt*.**
Yes. He was thin.

Q. **Mikor *voltál* beteg?**
When were you sick?

A. **Amikor huszonkilencéves *voltam*.**
When I was twenty-nine years old.

Q. **Mérnökök *voltak*?**
Were they engineers?

A. **Igen. Mérnökök *voltak***
Yes. They were engineers.

Q. **Mikor *volt* az?**
When was that?

A. **Amikor fiatalok *voltatok*.**
When you (all) were young.

Q. **Nehéz *volt* a lecke?**
Was the lesson hard?

A. **Nem. *Nem volt* nehéz a lecke.**
No. The lesson was not hard.

Q. **Tizenötéves *voltam*?**
Was I fifteen years old?

A. ***Nem voltál* tizenötéves.**
You were not fifteen years old.

Negative: To form the negative, again simply place "**nem**" before the conjugated verb.

*The rules for omitting van and vannak do not apply to any other tense, so you always use volt and voltak.

Ex. **Ők nem *voltak* magyarok.** They were not Hungarians.
Ők nem magyarok. They are not Hungarians.

14. Asking About/Describing Simple Actions and Events – Part 5: *Past Tense Conjugations* *(See 4.3.3-4 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

- *Definite and indefinite conjugations of verbs in the past tense*

Ők	**angolul**	**beszél*tek*.**
They	*(in) English*	*(they) spoke/were speaking/had spoken*

Direct Object/Subject/Adverb (if necessary)

Verbs	
marad	*to stay*
beszél	*to speak*
énekel	*to sing*
szeret	*to like, love*
olvas	*to read*
fut	*to run*
táncol	*to dance*
tanít	*to teach*
csinál	*to do*

Indefinite

1st	**-tam/-tem**	**-tunk/-tünk**
2nd	**-tál/-tél**	**-tatok/-tetek**
3rd	**-t/-ott/-ett/-ött**	**-tak/-tek**

Definite

1st	**-tam/-tem**	**-tuk/-tük**
2nd	**-tad/-ted**	**-tátok/-tétek**
3rd	**-ta/-te**	**-ták/-ték**

How to conjugate: Simply add on the appropriate ending, depending on whether it is definite or indefinite, in most cases. Sometimes it is required to put "**ot/et/öt**" on the stem of the verb before adding the conjugations. See next page for a full explanation. Below are some examples:

Examples:

Q. **Beszél*t* angolul?**
Did she speak English?
A. **Ő nem beszél*t* angolul.**
She did not speak English.

Q. **Mit olvas*tál*?**
What did you read?
A. **A kedvenc könvyemet olvas*tam*.**
I read/was reading my favorite book.

Q. **Szeret*tétek* azt a filmet?**
Did you (all) like that movie?
A. **Igen. Szeret*tük* azt a filmet.**
Yes. We liked that movie.

Q. **Mit tanít*ottál* a diákoknak?**
What did you teach to the students?
A. **Sokat tanít*ottam* nekik.**
I taught (to) them a lot.

Q. **Kit szeret*ett*?**
Whom did you(form.) like?
A. **Az elsőt szeret*tem*.**
I liked the first.

Q. **Ők fut*ottak*?**
Did they run?
A. **Nem. Mi fut*ottunk*.**
No. We ran.

15. Asking About/Describing Simple Actions and Events – Part 6: *Forming the Past Tense* *(See 4.3.3-4 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

Te	**angolul**	**tanít*ott*ál.**
You	*(in) English*	*(you) taught/were teaching*
Subject	*Direct Object/Adverb* (if necessary)	*Verb*

When a verb has a hard ending, like 2 consonants in a row or a long vowel followed by a consonant, always use the extra **-ot/-et/-öt** before the conjugation. Also, use the extra **-ot/-et/-öt** for one syllable words that end in t.

tanítani = *to teach*

tanítottam	**tanítottunk**
tanítottál	**tanítottatok**
tanított	**tanítottak**

Examples:

Q. **Miről tanít*ott*ál?** *What did you teach about?*
A. **Az evangéliumról tanít*ott*am.** *I taught about the gospel.*

Q. **Hazafut*ott*ál?** *Did you run home?*
A. **Nem fut*ott*am haza.** *I did not run home.*

Q. **A leckét ért*ett*él?** *Did you understand the lesson?*
A. **Igen, a leckét ért*ett*em.** *Yes, I understood the lesson.*

Otherwise, only use the extra **-ot/-et/-öt** for the third person, indefinite conjugation. If the word ends in a soft sound, like **r,n,ny,j,l,ly** or in **-ad/-ed**, you never use it. Some words, like **mondani**, look like they fit into the category above, but are actually in this one.

maradni = *to stay*

maradtam	**maradtunk**
maradtál	**maradtatok**
maradt	**maradtak**

mondani = *to say*

mondtam	**mondtunk**
mondtál	**mondtatok**
mondott	**mondtak**

Examples:

Q. **Miről beszélt?** *What did he talk about?*
A. **A fociról beszélt.** *He talked about soccer.*

Q. **Valamit mondtál?** *Did you say something?*
A. **Nem mondtam semmit.** *I did not say anything.*

Q. **Mit szeretett csinálni?** *What did she like to do?*
A. **Nagyon szeret*et*t énekelni.** *She really liked to sing.*

16. Asking About/Describing Simple Actions and Events – Part 7: *Irregular Verbs in the Past Tense* *(See 4.6 and Appendix 1 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

Ők	**Istentiszteletre**	***mentek.***
They	*(on)to Church(service)*	*(they) went/were going*

Object

Common Irregular Verbs:
NNI Verbs

e-*	*eat*
i-*	*drink*
hi-	*believe*
te-	*do*
ve-	*take, buy*
vi-	*carry, take*

Indefinite

1st	**-ttam/-ttem**	**-ttunk/-ttünk**
2nd	**-ttál/-ttél**	**-ttatok/-ttetek**
3rd	**-tt**	**-ttak/-ttek**

Definite

1st	**-ttam/-ttem**	**-ttuk/-ttük**
2nd	**-ttad/-tted**	**-ttátok/-ttétek**
3rd	**-tta/-tte**	**-ttták/-tték**

***inni** and **enni** have a slightly different conjugation for the third person singular indefinite only.
They are:
ivott – *he/she/it drank*
evett – *he/she/it ate*

How to conjugate: Add on the regular past tense ending with two t's (**tt**) instead of just one. Think of this as replacing the **-sz** that ends the dictionary form of these words with a **-t** before adding the normal ending.

Negative: To form the negative, again simply place "**nem**" before the conjugated verb.

menni = *to go*

mentem *I went*	**mentünk** *we went*
mentél *you went*	**mentetek** *you (all) went*
ment *he/she/it went*	**mentek** *they went*

menni and **jönni** are always indefinite and thus will always be conjugated in this manner for past tense. Note that **menni** conjugates regularly and **jönni** as an **-nni** verb.

jönni = *to come*

jöttem *I came*	**jöttünk** *we came*
jöttél *you came*	**jöttetek** *you (all) came*
jött *he/she/it came*	**jöttek** *they came*

Examples:

Q. **Mit e*vett*?**
What did he eat?
A. **A banánt e*tte*.**
The banana he ate.

Q. **V*ettétek* azt a kocsit?**
Did you (all) buy that car?
A. **Nem ve*ttük* azt a kocsit.**
We did not buy that car.

Q. **Mit vi*ttél* magaddal?**
What did you bring with you?
A. **Csak a kosarat vi*ttem* magammal.**
Just the basket I brought with me.

17. Asking About/Expressing State of Being – Part 3: *Future Tense*

(See 4.3.10.3 in Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

- *Know state of being for the future*

Én	**orvos**	***leszek.***
I	*doctor*	*(I) will be*

Personal Pronouns

	singular		plural	
1st	**én** *I*		**mi** *we*	
2nd	**te** *you (informal)*		**ti** *you all (informal)*	
	ön *you (formal)*		**önök** *you all (formal)*	
3rd	**ő** *he/she/it*		**ők** *they*	

Nouns/Adjectives

magas	*tall*
öreg	*old*
sovány	*thin, skinny*
nagy	*big*
___éves	*___ years old*
tanár	*teacher*
orvos	*doctor*
szép	*pretty*
nehéz	*difficult, heavy*
kemény	*hard*
könnyű	*easy, light*
beteg	*sick*

Lenni = *to be**

Future Tense

leszek *I will be*	**leszünk** *we will be*
leszel *you will be*	**lesztek** *you (all) will be*
lesz *he/she/it will be*	**lesznek** *they will be*

Negative: To form the negative, again simply place "**nem**" before the conjugated verb.

Examples:

Q. **Mi *leszel* ha nagy *leszel*?**
What will you be when you grow up?

A. **Orvos *leszek*.**
I will be a doctor.

Q. **Mikor *lesznek* otthon?**
When will they be home?

A. **Két óra múlva *lesznek* otthon.**
In two hours they'll be home.

Q. **Könnyű *lesz*?**
Will it be easy?

A. **Nem tudom, hogy könnyű *lesz*-e.**
I don't know if it will be easy.

Q. **Tanárok *lesztek*?**
Will you be teachers?

A. **Igen. Tanárok *leszünk*.**
Yes. We will be teachers.

Q. **Beteg *lesz* tőle?**
Will he be sick from it?

A. ***Nem lesz* tőle beteg.**
He won't be sick from it.

Q. **Huszonegyéves *leszel* idén?**
Will you be twenty-one years old this year?

A. **Idén *nem leszek* huszonegyéves.**
This year I will not be twenty-one years old.

* Note that lenni in the future tense is just like conjugating „**lenni**" as an **-NNI** verb in the present tense. See **4**.

18. Asking About/Describing Simple Actions and Events – Part 8: *Future Tense Conjugations* *(See 4.3.10* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

- *Become familiar with future tense conjugations*
- *Used as* "will" *or* "going to" *in the future tense*

Én	**olvasni**	***fogok***	**ma este.**
I	*to read*	*(I) will*	*tonight*

*Infinitive Verbs**

elolvasni	*to read through*
enni	*to eat*
megcsinálni	*to do*
felhívni	*to call up*
mutatni	*to show*
tartani	*to hold, keep*
eldönteni	*to decide*
készülni	*to prepare*

* When there is a prefix on the verb, the "**fog-**" conjugation will split the prefix and the rest of the verb. Please refer to a Hungarian reference book. There will be more examples below. To form the infinitve, simply add **-ni** or **-ani/-eni** for verbs that end in two consonants or a long vowel and a **-t**.

Indefinite

1st	**fogok**	**fogunk**
2nd	**fogsz**	**fogtok**
3rd	**fog**	**fognak**

Definite

1st	**fogom**	**fogjuk**
2nd	**fogod**	**fogjátok**
3rd	**fogja**	**fogják**

Object
(if necessary)

How to conjugate: With future tense, you do not conjugate the actual infinitive verb. It will always remain in the infinitive (keep the **-ni**). You simply say the infinitive form of the verb with the appropriate "**fog-**" conjugation, depending on whether it is indefinite or definite. Notice how the conjugations on "**fog-**" are the exact same as the present tense conjugations.

Negative: To form the negative, place the "**nem**" before the appropiate "**fog-**" conjugation.

Examples:

Q. **El *fogod* olvasni a könyvet?**
Will you read the book?

A. **Igen. El *fogom* olvasni.**
Yes. I will read (the book).

Q. **Ma *fognak* készülni?**
Are they going to get ready today?

A. **Nem *fognak* ma készülni.**
They are not going to get ready today.

Q. **Mikor *fog* felhívni engem?**
When will she call me?

A. **Holnap *fog* felhívni téged.**
Tomorrow she will call you.

Q. **Meg *fogjátok* csinálni a feladatot?**
Will you (all) do the assignment?

A. **Nem *fogjuk* megcsinálni a feladatot.**
We will not do the assignment .

* No verbs are conjugated irregularly in the future except for **lenni** (see **17**).
Often you can avoid the future tense entirely and just use the present tense.

19. Asking and Answering Questions of Contrasting Attitudes, Emotions and Feelings– Part 1: *Comparisons*

(See 10.3-5 in Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

Ő		**idős*ebb***	**,**	***mint***	**te.**
He	*(is)*	*older*		*than*	*you*

		Adjectives		
	jó	*good*		
	rossz	*bad*		
	friss	*fresh*		
	puha	*soft*		
(Leg-)	**kemény**	*hard*	**-(a/e) bb**	**, mint . . .**
	nehéz	*difficult, heavy*		
	könnyű	*easy, light*		
	idős	*old* (person)		
	fiatal	*young*		
	csodálatos	*wonderful*		
	szép	*pretty*		
	csúnya	*ugly*		
	finom	*tasty, delicious*		

-(a/e) bb – This is the English equivalent of "more" or "-er." In grammar, this is called a comparative adjective. This ending is to be placed at the end of the word. The connecting vowels "**a**" and "**e**" are used only after words that end in a consonant. If the last letter of the word is "**a**" or "**e**", then it must always be made long and only "**bb**" is added. There are some words that are irregular and do not directly follow this rule. See examples below.

Leg- – This is the English equivalent of "most" or "-est." In grammar, this is called a superlative adjective. It is placed at the beginning of the word. When using "**leg-**", the word must always be followed by the "**bb**" principle, explained above.

Examples: (note that some of these are slight exceptions in their formation)

jó-jo*bb-leg*jo*bb*	**rossz-ross*zabb-leg*ross*zabb***	**nehéz-nehez*ebb-leg*nehez*ebb***
good-better-best	*bad - worse - worst*	*difficult-more difficult-most difficult*
idős-idős*ebb-leg*idős*ebb*	**fiatal-fiatal*abb-leg*fiatal*abb***	**könnyű-könny*ebb-leg*könny*ebb***
old - older - oldest	*young - younger - youngest*	*easy - easier - easiest*
csúnya-csúny*ább-leg*csúny*ább*	**finom-finom*abb-leg*finom*abb***	**szép-sz*ebb-leg*sz*ebb***
ugly - uglier - ugliest	*tasty - tastier - tastiest*	*pretty-prettier-prettiest*

* There are a couple ways to express "*than*" when making comparisons: "**mint**", "**-nál/-nél**".

mint – Directly means "*as/like*" or "*than*." Similar to English, it is a separate word placed before the lesser comparison.

-nál/-nél – This also means "*than*." This, however, is a suffix placed on the end of the lesser comparison.

Ez finom*abb mint* a banán.	**Az asztal csúny*ább mint* a szék.**	**Fiatal*abb* vagyok *mint* te.**
This is tastier than the banana.	*The table is uglier than the chair.*	*I am younger than you.*
Ez finom*abb* a banán*nál*.	**Az asztal csúny*ább* a szék*nél*.**	**Fiatal*abb* vagyok *nálad*.**
This is tastier than the banana.	*The table is uglier than the chair.*	*I am younger than you.*

20. Asking About/Expressing State of Being – Part 4: *Subjunctive, Imperative*

(See Appendix 1 in Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

- *Know how to use subjunctive and command forms*

Légy ***jó!***
Be *good!*

Personal Pronouns

	singular	plural
1st	**én** *I*	**mi** *we*
2nd	**te** *you (informal)*	**ti** *you all (informal)*
	ön *you (formal)*	**önök** *you all (formal)*
3rd	**ő** *he/she*	**ők** *they*

Lenni = *to be*
Subjunctive, Imperative

legyek *I should be*	**legyünk** *we should be*
légy/legyél *you should be, Be_!*	**legyetek** *you(all)shoule be, Be_!*
legyen *he/she/it should be*	**legyenek** *they should be*

Nouns/Adjectives

jó	*good*
jól	*well*
sovány	*thin, skinny*
nagy	*big*
ott	*there*
itt	*here*
ügyvéd	*lawyer*
szép	*pretty*
boldog	*happy*
kedves	*nice, kind*
hálás	*thankful*

When not giving a command (using the subjunctive instead of the imperative), move the verb to the back.

Negative: To form the negative, instead of placing a "**nem**" before the conjugated verb, you say "**ne**" before the conjugated verb.

Examples:

Q. **Mit csináljak?**
What should I do?

A. **Boldog *legyél*!**
Be happy! (or) *You should be happy!*

Q. **Hol van a kutyám?**
Where is my dog?

A. **Ott *legyen* a kutyád.**
Your dog should be there.

Q. **A postán *legyenek*?**
Should they be at the post office?

A. **Igen. A postán *legyenek*.**
Yes. They should be at the post office.

Q. **Mikor *legyetek* itt?**
When should you(all) be here?

A. **Holnap *legyünk* itt.**
We should be here tomorrow.

Q. **Nehéz *legyen* a lecke?**
Should the lesson be hard?

A. ***Ne legyen* nehéz a lecke.**
The lesson should not be hard.

Q. **Hogy *legyek* én?**
How should I be?

A. ***Ne légy* beteg!.**
Don't be ill! / You should not be ill!

*Please note that the subjunctive conjugation of lenni is the same as that of an **-NNI** verb.

21. Asking About/Describing Simple Actions and Events – Part 9: *Subjunctive, Imperative Conj.* *(See 4.3.5-6 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

- *Know how and when to use in subordinate clauses*
- *Give commands*

Hol **tanul*jak*?**

Where *(I) should study*

Verbs	
(meg)vár	*wait*
megmond	*say*
tanul	*learn*
szeret	*like, love*
elolvas	*read through*
fut	*run*
marad	*remain, stay*
kérdez	*ask*
segíte	*help*
vigyáz	*be careful*

Indefinite

1st	**-jak/-jek**	**-junk/-jünk**
2nd	**-j/-jál/-jél**	**-jatok/-jetek**
3rd	**-jon/-jen /-jön**	**-janak/-jenek**

Definite

1st	**-jam/-jem**	**-juk/-jük**
2nd	**-d/-jad/-jed**	**-játok/-jétek**
3rd	**-ja/-je**	**-ják/-jék**

Direct Object (if necessary)

How to conjugate: Add on the appropriate "**j**" ending, depending on whether it is definite or indefinite. Negation is expressed exactly as explained in previous lesson: "**ne**" is placed before the conjugated verb and separates the prefix from the verb. Whenever the subjunctive is used as a command, any prefix on the verb will bump to the end. When using command form or negation, the prefix of the verb is placed after the main stem of the verb that has been conjugated.

Assimilations – There are certain letters on the end of the stem of the verb that cause the "**j**," in the conjugations, to assimilate to that particular ending letter, some of which are shared with the present tense. They are the following:
For Present and Subjunctive: "**s**" + "**j**" = "**ss-**" "**z**" + "**j**" = "**zz-**"
For Subjunctive only: "**t**" + "**j**" = "**ss-**" "**ít**" + "**j**" = "**íts-**"
"**szt**" + "**j**" = "**ssz-**" "**Xt**" + "**j**" = "**Xts**" (where "**X**" is any consonant besides "**sz**.")

Examples:

Q. **Hol marad*jak*?**
Where should I stay?

A. **Marad*j* itt!**
Stay here.

Q. **Megvár*juk*?**
Should we wait for him?

A. **Ne vár*juk* meg!**
Let's not wait for him.

Q. **Segít*sek*?**
Should I help?

A. **Igen. Segíts, légy szíves!**
Yes. Help, please!

Subjunctive – The subjunctive is used in the subordinate clause of a sentence to express "*in order to*" or "*so that*" or "*to do something."* The Hungarian equivalent is the word **hogy** combined with the subjunctive. Please refer a Hungarian reference book and lesson **30** for further explanation.

Azért mentem Budapestre, *hogy* segítsek a barátomnak.
I went to Budapest so that / in order to (I) help my friend.

Vigyázz, *hogy* ne essél le!
Be careful in order to/so that you don't fall down!

22. Asking About/Describing Simple Actions and Events – Part 10: *Irregular Verbs in the Subjunctive.* *(See 4.6 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar.*)*

- *Know the conjugations for irregular verbs in the Subjunctive/Command tense*
- *The same usages apply as in the regular subjunctive/imperative conjugations.*

Menj	**Budapestre!**
Go(command)	*(on)to Budapest*

Common Irregular Verbs:
NNI Verbs

e-	*eat*
i-	*drink*
hi-*	*believe*
te-	*do*
ve-	*take, to buy*
vi-	*carry, take*

* **hinni** has a slightly different conjugation. Instead of using only "**-gy**" in the conjugations, we use "**-ggy**."

Indefinite

1st	**-gyak/-gyek**	**-gyunk/-gyünk**
2nd	**-gyál/-gyél**	**-gyatok/-gyetek**
3rd	**-gyon/-gyen**	**-gyanak/-gyenek**

Definite

1st	**-gyam/-gyem**	**-gyuk/-gyük**
2nd	**-dd/-gyad/-gyed**	**-gyátok/-gyétek**
3rd	**-gya/-gye**	**-gyák/-gyék**

Object
(if necessary)

How to conjugate: Add on the appropriate "**gy**" ending, depending on whether it is definite or indefinite. Note that these endings are identical with the normal subjunctive endings, except the **j** is replaced by a **gy**. Note that we drop the **-sz** at the end of the dictionary form of these words before adding the conjugation.

jönni = *to come*

jöjjek *I should come*	**jöjjünk/gyerünk** *we should come*
gyere/jöjj *Come!*	**gyertek/jöjjetek** *you (all)should come*
jöjjön *he/she/it should come*	**jöjjenek** *they should come*

menni = *to go*

menjek *I should go*	**menjünk** *we should go*
menj/menjél *Go!*	**menjetek** *you (all) should go*
menjen *he/she/it should go*	**menjenek** *they should go*

Examples:

Q. **Hova menjek?**
Where (to) should I go?

A. **Gyere ide!**
Come (to) here.

Q. **Mikor együnk?**
When should we eat?

A. **Együnk már!**
Let's eat already!

Q. **Miben higgyek?**
What should I believe in?

A. **Higgy Istenben!**
Believe in God.

23. Asking About/Expressing Desire/Need/Preference/Ability/Intention/Purpose–

Part 1: *Kell* *(See 17.7* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar.*)*

- *Express "have to" and/or "need to"*

Nekünk	**olvas*nunk***	***kell* a Mormon Könyvét.**
We(lit. "to us")	*to read*	*need the Book of Mormon (w/ acc. t)*

Dative Case("to") – "-nak/nek"

nekem *to me*	**nekünk** *to us*
neked *to you*	**nektek** *to you(all)*
neki *to him/her /it*	**nekik** *to them*

For all other subjects (subjects that are not pronouns) just add **-nak/-nek** to the end of them.

Infinitive Verbs	
megmondani*	*to say*
tanulni	*to learn, study*
elolvasni*	*to read through*
futni	*to run*
maradni	*to remain, stay*
segíteni	*to help*
vigyázni	*to be careful*
enni	*to eat*
aludni	*to sleep*
elmenni	*to go away, leave*

***"kell"** Endings (Impersonal Endings)*		
1st	**-nom/-nem**	**-nunk/nünk**
2nd	**-nod/-ned**	**-notok/-netek**
3rd	**-nia/-nie**	**-niuk/niük**

* Similar to other grammar principles, "**kell**" will split a verb and its prefix, except in the negative.

kell *Direct Object* (if necessary)

How to conjugate: The actual verb, **kell**, is always in the third person, as shown. The dative case (**-nak/-nek)** is used to mark the subject of the sentence, the one performing the action. You can also drop the "**-ni**" ending off of the infinitive and add the appropriate ending shown. Notice that there is no definite/indefinite distinction, and that these endings closely resemble the possessive suffixes. Both of the ways of expressing a subject are gray to show that they are optional. Hungarians may use one, both, or neither. If they use neither, then the subject of the sentence is implied by context. To form the negative, simply place "**nem**" before "**kell**" and bump whatever was there to the end.

Examples:

Q. **El kell mennünk?**
Do we need to leave?

A. **Igen, el kell mennünk**.
Yes, we need to leave.

Q. **El kell menni?**
Do we/he/she/you/I need to leave?

A. **Nem, nem kell elmenni.**
No, we/she/he/I/you do not need to leave.

Q. **Nekünk mit kell tudni?**
What do we need to know?

A. **Tudni kell azt, hogy Isten van.**
You need to know that there is a God.

Q. **Vigyázni kell?**
Do we need to watch out?

A. **Igen, vigyázni kell.**
Yes, you need to watch out.

Q. **Mit kell csinálnunk?**
What do we need to do?

A. **Nektek futni kell.**
You need to run.

Q. **Többet kell aludnom?**
Do I need to sleep more?

A. **Igen, többet kell aludnod.**
Yes, you need to sleep more.

Q. **Neked miért kell elmenned?**
Why do you need to leave?

A. **Tanulnom kell.**
I need to study.

24. Asking About/Expressing State of Being – Part 5: *Conditional Tense*

- *Know how to use "would be" to express state of being*

Jó **lenne.**

Good *(it) would be*

Nouns/Adjectives

lázas	*feverish*
jól	*well*
boldog	*happy*
fáradt	*tired*
szomorú	*sad*
mérges	*angry*
éhes	*hungry*
szomjas	*thirsty*
ott	*there*
itt	*here*
rosszul	*badly*

Lenni* = *to be*

Conditional

1st	**lennék** *I would be*	**lennénk** *we would be*
2nd	**lennél** *you would be*	**lennétek** *you(all) would be*
3rd	**lenne** *he/she/it would be*	**lennének** *they would be*

Negative: To form the negative, place "**nem**" before the conjugated verb.

Examples:

Q. **Hol *lennél*?**
Where would you be?

A. **A boltban *lennék*.**
I would be in the store.

Q. **Mikor *lenne* jó?**
When would it be good?

A. **Öt óra múlva *lenne* jó.**
Five hours later it would be good.

Q. **Fáradtak *lennétek*?**
Would you(all) be tired?

A. **Nem. Nem *lennénk* fáradtak.**
No. We would not be tired.

Q. **Miért *lennétek* lázasak?**
Why would you(all) be feverish?

A. **Nem tudom miért *lennénk* lázasak.**
I don't know why we would be feverish.

Q. **Nem *lenne* rossz?**
Wouldn't it be bad?

A. **Nem. Nem *lenne* rossz.**
No. It would not be bad.

*Please note that **lenni** is conjugated as a regular verb in the conditional.

25. Asking About/Describing Simple Actions and Events – Part 11: *Conditional Conjugations* *(See 4.3.7-9 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar.*)*

- *Be able to express "would" in context*

Eljön*nél*	**ma este?**
(You) would come	*tonight?*

Verbs	
men-	*go*
szeret	*like, love*
ír	*write*
ven-	*buy, take*
olvas	*read*
fut	*run*
marad	*remain, stay*
mond	*say*
segít	*help*
beszél	*speak*

Indefinite

1st	**-nék**	**-nánk/-nénk**
2nd	**-nál/-nél**	**-nátok/-nétek**
3rd	**-na/-ne**	**-nának/-nének**

Definite

1st	**-nám/-ném**	**-nánk/-nénk**
2nd	**-nád/-néd**	**-nátok-/nétek**
3rd	**-ná/-né**	**-nák/-nék**

Object
(if necessary)

How to conjugate: Add on the appropriate conditional ending, depending on whether it is definite or indefinite. Verbs ending in two consonants or a long vowel followed by a **-t** get an **a**/**e** linking vowel when conjugated in the conditional. Use this same linking vowel for some conjugations in the present and for forming infinitives (see lesson **2**). For NNI verbs, replace the **-sz** with an **-n** and then add the appropriate ending. For **menni** and **jönni** use **men-** and **jön-** to attach the endings to.

Negative: To form the negative, again simply place "**nem**" before the conjugated verb.

Examples:

Q. **Szeret*nétek* menni?**
Would you(all) like to go?

A. **Igen, szeret*nénk* menni.**
Yes, we would like to go.

Q. **Ven*nék* azt a tortát?**
Would they buy that cake?

A. **Nem ven*nék* azt a tortát.**
They would not buy that cake.

Q. **Mit mond*anék* neki?**
What would I say to him?

A. **Azt mond*anád*, hogy jó.**
You would say that it's good.

Q. **Mikor men*ne* Amerikába?**
When would she go to America?

A. **Ősszel men*ne*.**
She would go in the fall.

26. Asking About/Expressing Desire/Need/Preference/Ability/Intention/Purpose–

Part 2: *hat/het (See 4.5.1-2 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*)*

- *Use "can" meaning "may" – "**-hat/het**"*

Jö- -*het*- -sz?

Can you come?

	Verbs		*Conjugation*	*Object* (if necessary)
me-	*go*		
jö-	*come*		
ve-	*buy, take*		
elolvas	*read through*		
vár	*wait*	**-hat-/-het-**	*Conjugated verb ending – past, present, subjunctive and imperative, or conditional. Normal rules apply for each tense.*
megmond	*say, tell*		
elkészít	*complete*		
beszél	*speak*		
látogat	*visit*		

How to conjugate: Add **-hat** or **-het**, depending on vowel harmony, to the end of the existing verb stem. You then conjugate it according to the normal rules, depending on whether you use the past, present, subjunctive/imperative, or conditional tense. It does not work with the future tense. When adding **–hat/-het** to **menni**, **jönni**, **lenni** or an NNI verb, the stem will only be the first two letters. Examples below.

Examples:

Q. **Eljö*het*tek?**
Could you all come along?
A. **Igen, eljö*het*ünk.**
Yes, we can come.

Q. **Me*het*ek vécére?**
Can I go to the bathroom?
A. **Igen, mehetsz, de gyorsan!**
Yes, you may go, but quickly!

Q. **Innen lát*hat*od a várat?**
Can you see the castle from here?
A. **Nem, de a hegyet látom.**
No, but I see the mountain.

Q. **Vezet*het*sz ma este?**
Can you drive tonight?
A. **Nem vezet*het*ek. Szegedre megyek.**
I cannot drive. I am going to Szeged.

Q. **Hogy tud*hat*om, hogy igaz?**
How can I know that it is true?
A. **Tud*hat*od, ha érez*het*ed a Lelket.**
You can know, if you can feel the Spirit.

Q. **Nem me*hett*él a Balatonra?**
You could not go to the Balaton?
A. **Nem. Nem volt szabad.**
No. It was not allowed.

Q. **Hogy le*het* ez?**
How can this be?
A. **Istennel, minden le*het*.**
With God, all things may be.

Q. **Jössz, hogy látogat*hass*?**
Are you coming so that you can visit me?
A. **Persze, látogat*hat*lak.**
Of course, I can visit you.

Q. **Kérhetném a telefonszámodat?**
Might I ask for you phone number?
A. **Igen, adom.**
Yes, I'll give it to you.

27. Asking About/Expressing Desire/Need/Preference/Ability/Intention/Purpose–

Part 3: *tudni (See 16.5 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar.*)*

Use "can" meaning "able to" – "tudni"

Várni ***tudok.***

To wait *(I) can/am able to/know how to*

*Infinitive Verbs**

menni	*to go*
jönni	*to come*
venni	*to buy, take*
elolvasni	*to read through*
várni	*to wait*
megmondani	*to say*
segíteni	*to help*
beszélni	*to speak*

* "**tud-**" also splits the verb prefix and the rest of the verb:
El *tudod* olvasni?
Can you read it?

Indefinite (present)

1st	**tudok** *I can*	**tudunk** *we can*
2nd	**tudsz** *you can*	**tudtok** *you(all) can*
3rd	**tud** *he/she/it can*	**tudnak** *they can*

Object (if necessary)

Definite (present)

1st	**tudom** *I can*	**tudjuk** *we can*
2nd	**tudod** *you can*	**tudjátok** *you(all) can*
3rd	**tudja** *he/she/it can*	**tudják** *they can*

How to conjugate: You simply choose the appropriate conjugation of "**tud-**", depending on whether it's indefinite or definite. Only the present tense is shown above, but it may be conjugated it all tenses. The main verb is said in its infinitive form. Examples below.

Examples:

Q. ***Tudtok* jönni?**
Are you all able to come?
A. **Sajnos, nem tudunk jönni.**
Unfortuneately, we cannot come.

Q. ***Tudsz* vezetni?**
Do you know how to drive?
A. **Igen, *tudok* vezetni.**
Yes, I know how to drive.

Q. **Meg tudtad csinálni?**
Were you able to do it?
A. **Nem, nem tudtam megcsinálni.**
No, I was not able to do it.

Q. **Hogy *tudtatok* kommunikálni?**
How we you able to communicate?
A. **Mind a ketten németül beszélünk.**
We both speak German.

Q. ***Tud* magyarul (beszélni)?**
Can he or she speak Hungarian?
A. **Igen, *tud*.**
Yes, he or she can.

Q. ***Tudná* érteni?**
Could he understand?
A. **Igen, értené.**
Yes, he would understand.

Q. **Ki *tud* segíteni holnap?**
Who can help tomorrow?
A. **Én *tudok*.**
I can.

28. Asking/Answering Questions of Time, Date and Location– Part 2: *Time*

(See 11.5, especially 11.5.13-14 in Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*.)*

- *Know how to ask for basic time.*
- *Know how to tell basic time*

Három negyed	**öt**	**van.**
Three-quarters	*(of) five (4:45)*	*(it) is*

Quantity		*Number* (See lesson **33**)	**van**
negyed	*one-fourth*		
fél	*half*		
háromnegyed	*three-fourths*		

Questions for Time

Mennyi az idő?	*What time is it?*
Hány óra van?	*What time is it?*
Hány óra?	*What time?*

The way time is expressed in Hungarian is quite different from English. Instead of saying:
"It is a quarter to six," you say**, "It is three-fourths of the way to six."**
"It is a quarter past three," you say**, "It is one-fourth of the way to four."**
"Half past eight," you say **"Half way to nine."**
You describe time in relation to the upcoming hour.

How to answer: To give the time, there are a few things you can say.

The most common, and the most simple way to give time is to answer with repsect to quarters of the hour. Again, the hour around which to base the time is the upcoming hour:
2:15 – **Negyed három –** *One-fourth of three (one-fourth of the way to three)*
14:30 – **Fél tizenöt –** *Half of fifteen (half way to fifteen)*
11:45 – **Háromnegyed tizenkettő –** *Three-fourths of twelve (three-fourths of the way to twelve)*

If it is on the hour, then you only have to say one of four things:
5:00 – **Öt óra** or **Ötkor** or **Öt órakor** – *At five o'clock*
Öt óra van – *It is five (o'clock)*

You also can say the complete time:
13:32 – **Tizenhárom óra harminckettő perc –** *Thirteen hours thirty-two minutes*
9:55 – **Kilenc óra ötvenöt perc –** *Nine hours fifty-five minutes*

For more ways on how to answer time, please refer to a grammar book.

Examples:

Q. ***Mikor* leszel otthon?**
When will you be home?

A. ***Fél kilenc.***
At half of nine (8:30).

Q. **Most *mennyi az idő*?**
Now what is the time?

A. ***Háromnegyed tizennégy.***
Three-fourths of fourteen (13:45).

Q. ***Mikor* mentek haza?**
When did they go home?

A. ***Hatkor* mentek haza.**
At six (o'clock) they went home.

29. Asking/Answering Questions of Time, Date and Location– Part 3: *Question Words* *(See 7.7 and 11.4 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*.)*

- *Know some common question words*
- *Being able to put together simple sentences*

Miért	**jöttél**	**Magyarországra?**
Why	*(you) came*	*(on)to Hungary*

Question Words		*Examples*
ki(t)	*who*	**ismersz a gyülekezetben?**
mi(t)	*what*	**az?**
hol	*where*	**laktál Amerikában?**
mikor	*when*	**lesz Istentisztelet?**
miért	*why*	**fontos, amit tanítotok?**
hogy(an)	*how*	**megy az üzleted?**
meddig	*how long*	**maradsz ebben a városban?**
honnan	*from where*	**jöttél?**
hova/hová	*to where*	**mész vacsorázni?**
mióta	*since when*	**vagy Magyarországon?**
melyik	*which*	**fagyit szereted?**

Examples:

Q. ***Ki* lakott Győrben?**
Who lived in Győr?
A. **A barátom lakott ott.**
My friend lived there.

Q. ***Mikor* mennek Magyarországra?**
When are they going to Hungary?
A. **Három hét múlva mennek.**
They are going in three weeks.

Q. ***Mi* a kedvenc ételed?**
What is your favorite food?
A. **Szeretem a töltött paprikát.**
I like stuffed peppers.

Q. ***Miért* ettük azt a ételt?**
Why did we eat that food?
A. **Mert nagyon finom volt.**
Because it was very delicious.

Q. ***Hova* mennek a fiúk?**
Where are the boys going?
A. **Nem tudom. A moziba mennek?**
I don't know. To the movies they go?

Q. ***Honnan* jöttetek?**
Where did you(all) come from?
A. **Németországból jöttünk.**
From Germany we came.

Q. ***Mit* mondott a Gyula?**
What did Gyula say?
A. **Azt mondta, hogy a film rossz volt.**
He said that the movie was bad.

Q. ***Hol* látta a kutyát?**
Where did he see the dog?
A. **A bolt mellet látta.**
By the store he saw (the dog).

Q. ***Hogyan* javította a biciklit?**
How did he repair the bike?
A. **Nem tudom. Őt kell kérdezni.**
I don't know. (You'll) need to ask him.

30. Asking and Answering Questions of Cause and Effect – Part 1: *Hogy clauses and other subordinate clauses* *(See 13.2, 4.3.6.3, 7.9, and 7.8 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*.)*

- *Be able to express more complex events.*

Azért mentem Budapestre , hogy dolgozzak.

I went (on)to Budapest / *to work/that I should work.*

Main Clause in Any Tense (Often the main clause will include the words **ez** *or* **az** *with or without a case ending)*

, mert/mivel *because/since* → *Subordinate Clause in Any Tense (For regular hogy clauses and for mert/mivel, i.e. that clauses)*

, hogy *(the fact)that OR so that* → *Subordinate Clause in Subjunctive (For hogy clauses of purpose or objective, i.e. so that clauses. These often replace infinitve phrases in English)*

Examples: Regular subordinate clauses

Q. **Miről beszéltetek?** *What did you talk about?*
A. **Arról beszéltünk, *hogy* Isten szeret minket.** *We talked about the fact that God loves us.*

Q. **Hogy érted ezt?** *How do you understand this?(What do you mean?)*
A. **Úgy értem, *hogy* a terv nem lehetséges.** *I mean that the plan is not possible.*

Q. **Mit mondott neked?** *What did she say to you?*
A. **Azt mondta, *hogy* hat órakor kezdődik.** *She said that it starts at six o'clock.*

Q. **Hogy van a testvéred?** *How is your brother/sister?*
A. **Az orvos mondta, *hogy* hamar fog meggyógyulni.** *The doctor said that he/she will get better soon.*

Q. **Miért fontos a Mormon könyve?** *Why is the Book of Mormon important?*
A. **Azért fontos, *mert* segít nekünk tudni, *hogy* Isten él.** *It is important because it helps us to know that God lives.*

Examples: **hogy** clauses of purpose or objective

Q. **Miért jöttél Székesfehérvárra?** *Why did you come to Székesfehérvár?*
A. **Azért jöttem, *hogy* misszionáriusként szolgáljak.** *I came that I should serve (OR to serve) as a missionary.*

Q. **Miért halt meg Jézus Krisztus?** *Why did Jesus Christ die?*
A. **Azért halt meg Jézus, *hogy* üdvözüljünk.** *Jesus died so that we should be saved.*

Q. **Csak azért jöttél, *hogy* egyél?** *Did you come her just to eat?*
A. **Azért jöttem, *hogy* a társaságot élvezzem.** *I came to enjoy the company.*

Q. **Hol van a testvéred?** *How is your brother/sister?*
A. **A boltba ment, *hogy* tejet vásároljon.** *He went to the store to buy milk.*

31. Asking About/Describing Simple Actions and Events – Part 12: *Word Order and Emphasis* *(See chapter 16 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*.)*

- *Be able to ask and answer questions*
- *State sentences in the negative*
- *Be able to emphasize important elements.*

Ma reggel	**nem ezt**	**akartam**	**enni**
Today in the morning	*not this*	*(I) wanted*	*to eat*

Intro
Anything here can go to the end of the sentence without changing much.

Pre-verb Spot
What goes here is the most important part of a Hungarian sentence. It usually contains only one element, sometimes more.

Conjugated Verb
*If a verb still has an **-ni** on it, it cannot be the conjugated verb.*

End of the Sentence
This is kind of a left-overs spot. What is here and the order these things are in do not really matter, unless something gets bumped from the pre-verb spot, in which case it usually comes first.

Pre-verbs for questions, answers, negative sentences, and emphatic sentences (focus elements)

- The word **nem** or **ne**
- Question words (**mi**, **ki**, **miért**, **hova**, etc.)
- Answers to a question.
- Anything you wish to emphasize, except the conjugated verb.
- If you wish to emphasize the conjugated verb (like in a command), place the verb first in the sentence.
- When asking a question or speaking in the negative AND you want to emphasize something, you can put multiple things before the verb.
- Remember that anything that would be in this spot if the sentence were neutral gets bumped back to be the first element of the end of the sentence spot.

Pre-verbs for neutral sentences

-Verbal prefixes (**fel-**, **meg-**, **el-**, etc.)
-Direct objects, especially ones that complement the verb
-Adverbs or words with a case suffix
-For sentences with auxillary verbs, like **kell** and **tudni**, the infinitive (a word that ends in **-ni**), or if the infinitive has a prefix, just the prefix.

Examples: Go back and look at all the other examples in this document as well.

Q. **Házat kerestek?**
Are you looking for a house?
A. **Nem házat keresünk, hanem lakást.**
We're not looking for a house, rather an apartment.

Q. **Miért nem jössz el a bulira?**
Why are you not coming to the party?
A. **Azért nem jövök, mert nincs kocsim.**
I'm not coming because I don't have a car.

Q. **Meg szeretnéd nézni ezt a filmet?**
Would you like to watch this movie?
A. **Nem szeretném megnézni azt a filmet.**
I would not like to watch that movie.

Q. **Elolvastad, amit javasoltunk?**
Did you read what we suggested?
A. **Nem olvastam el.**
I did not read it.

Q. **Istentiszteletre jössz?**
Are you coming to church?
A. **Munka miatt vasárnap nem tudok jönni.**
Because of work I cannot come Sunday.

32. Narrating Simple Experiences/Stories – Part 1: *Stories in the past, present* *(See 4.3 and 13.1 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar.*)*

Past tense **-** Unlike English, Hungarian does not have multiple forms of past tense conjugations. The one simple way to say something using past tense conjugations in Hungarian is the equivalent of saying the same thing many different ways in English. For example:

I spoke with him. – **Beszéltem vele.**
I did speak with him. – **Beszéltem vele.**
I had spoken with him. – **Beszéltem vele.**
I have spoken with him. – **Beszéltem vele.**

This simplifies the Hungarian language. The difference comes in the stress of the sentence, or how and what you would like to emphasize. Certain "filler" words can be used to stress a particular part of the sentence, but the conjugation of the verb remains the same.

Present tense – Also unlike English, Hungarian does not have multiple forms of present tense conjugations either. There are a couple of different ways to express certain things in the present tense, but these are complicated and for our purposes this will be sufficient.
There are no obvious differences between regular present tense, present perfect tense, etc. They are, for the most part, stated exactly the same. For example:

I run. – **Futok.**
I am running. – **Futok.**

Practice – Use these patterns to create simple sentences for the past and present tenses:

Subjects		*Objects*			*Verbs*	
az unokám	*my grandchild*	**szüleim-**	*my parents*	*Add the appropiate ending to these direct objects, according to the verb that is used.*	**vár**	*wait*
mi	*we*	**a szék-**	*the chair*		**fúj**	*blow*
a gyerekek	*the kids*	**valaki-**	*somebody*		**mond**	*say*
István	*Stephen*	**barátai-**	*his friends*		**segít**	*help*
ti	*you(all)*	**én-**	*I (me)*		**használ**	*use*
én	*I*	**a madár-**	*the bird*		**küld**	*send*
a szél	*the wind*	**ő-**	*(him/her/it)*		**vesz**	*take, buy*
a fák	*the trees*	**katona-**	*soldier*		**lesz**	*be*
te	*you*	**semmi-**	*nothing*		**ül**	*sit*
ők	*they*	**testvér-**	*sibling*		**tisztel**	*honor, respect*
a Szabóék	*the Szabó's*	**valami-**	*something*		**elad**	*sell*

***** Remember vowel harmony and also whether the verb will be definite or indefinite. Vowel harmony applies to the endings as well. Also remember that word order does not have to follow these specific guidelines. Again, word order depends on the stress or emphasis of the sentence. Do not forget to add accusative t's!

33. Asking and Answering Questions of Quality/Quantity/Number/Sequence - Part 1: *Cardinal Numbers* *(See chapter 14 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*.)*

Tizenkét	**szék**	**van.**
Twelve	*chair*	*there are.*

0	**nulla**				
1	**egy**	**40**	**negyven**		
2	**kettő/két***	**41**	**negyvenegy**		
3	**három**	**42**	**negyvenkettő**		
4	**négy**	**43**	**negyvenhárom**		
5	**öt**	**44**	**negyvennégy**		
6	**hat**				
7	**hét**	**50**	**ötven**		
8	**nyolc**	**51**	**ötvenegy**		
9	**kilenc**	**52**	**ötvenkettő**		
10	**tíz**				
11	**tizenegy**	**60**	**hatvan**		
12	**tizenkettő**	**61**	**hatvanegy**		
13	**tizenhárom**				
14	**tizennégy**	**70**	**hetven**		
15	**tizenöt**	**80**	**nyolcvan**		
16	**tizenhat**	**90**	**kilencven**		
17	**tizenhét**				
18	**tizennyolc**	**100**	**száz**		
19	**tizenkilenc**	**101**	**százegy**		
20	**húsz**	**200**	**kétszáz**		
21	**huszonegy**				
22	**huszonkettő**	**1000**	**ezer**		
23	**huszonhárom**	**2003**	**kétezerhárom**		
24	**huszonnégy**				
25	**huszonöt**	**10,000**	**tízezer**		
26	**huszonhat**	**100,000**	**százezer**		
27	**huszonhét**				
28	**huszonnyolc**	**1830**	**ezernyolcszázharminc**		
29	**huszonkilenc**	Do not say: **tízennyolcharminc**			
30	**harminc**				
31	**harmincegy**				
32	**harminckettő**				
33	**harmincnhárom**				
34	**harmincnégy**				

Other Expressions of Quantity

hány	*how many*
sok	*many, much, a lot*
egy pár	*a few*
kevés	*few, not many*
egy csomó	*a bunch*
rengeteg	*tons, a whole lot of*
néhány	*some, a few*

Whenever you use a noun after a number or any other expression of quantity (i.e. sok – many, much; kevés – few, etc.), you always use the singular. For example:

sok ember	**egy pár szék**	**három lány**
lots of people	*a couple chairs*	*three girls*

*The alternate form of 2, "**két**," is used when the number is used attributively (right before a noun). This is also true for larger numbers that end in 2, like **huszonkettő**, which becomes **huszonkét**. Example: **Két virslit kérek**. *I would like two hot dogs*.

34. Asking and Answering Questions of Quality/Quantity/Number/Sequence - Part 2: *Ordinal Numbers* *(See chapter 14 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*.)*

Hányadik*	**emeleten**	**van?**
Which	*on floor*	*it is?*

1st	**első**	**11th**	**tizenegyedik**	**21st**	**huszonegyedik**
2nd	**második**	**12th**	**tizenkettedik**	**22nd**	**huszonkettedik**
3rd	**harmadik**	**13th**	**tizenharmadik**	**30th**	**harmincadik**
4th	**negyedik**	**14th**	**tizennegyedik**	**40th**	**negyvenedik**
5th	**ötödik**	**15th**	**tizenötödik**	**50th**	**ötvenedik**
6th	**hatodik**	**16th**	**tizenhatodik**	**60th**	**hatvanadik**
7th	**hetedik**	**17th**	**tizenhetedik**	**70th**	**hetvenedik**
8th	**nyolcadik**	**18th**	**tizennyolcadik**	**80th**	**nyolcvanadik**
9th	**kilencedik**	**19th**	**tizenkilencedik**	**90th**	**kilencvenedik**
10th	**tizedik**	**20th**	**huszadik**	**100th**	**századik**

The ordinal numbers are very much like the cardinal numbers. Memorize 1-20. The numbers following 20 are all regular. Just follow the endings that you use throughout the teens. Please note that Hungarians do not say „twenty-first," but rather they say „twenty-oneth." Similarly, they say „twenty-twoth."

***Hányadik?**
The question word "**hányadik**" comes from the word "**hány**" which means *how many*. **Hányadik** refers to *which*, as in *which number*. The answer will always agree in form with the question, thus it will be an ordinal number. See examples.

Examples:

Q. ***Hányadik* oldalon?**
On which page?

A. **A *hatodik* oldalon.**
On the sixth page.

Q. ***Hányadik* emeleten?**
On which floor?

A. **Az *első* emeleten.**
On the first floor.

Q. ***Hányadik* ember?**
Which person?

A. **Minden *tizedik* ember.**
Every tenth person.

Q. **A *harmadik* lecke ez?**
Is this the third lesson?

A. **Nem. Ez a *hetedik* lecke.**
No. This is the seventh lesson.

Appendix A Accusative pronouns and implied objects

(See 7.1.1 in Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*.)*
Know the accusative personal pronouns

Accusative Personal Pronouns

	(én) **engem** *me*	***(mi)*** **minket** *us*
1st		
2nd	***(te)**** **téged** *you (informal)*	***(ti)*** **titeket/benneteket** *you(all)(informal)*
	(ön) **önt** *you (form.)*	***(önök)*** **önöket** *you(all)(form.)*
3rd	***(ő)*** **őt** *him/her*	***(ők)*** **őket** *them*

When using a personal pronoun with an "accustive **t**" in the direct object, the *first and second persons* will always be *indefinite*.

When using a personal pronoun with an "accustive **t**" in the direct object, the *third persons and the second persons formal* will always be *definite*.

When the first person singular, "**én**", is the subject of the sentence, and the direct object is the accusative form of a second person informal pronoun, that is to say "**téged**" or "**titeket/benneteket**", the conjugation of the verb is "**-lak/lek**", depending on vowel harmony. For past tense, **"-talak/-telek**" is used. In the subjunctive/imperative tense **-jalak/-jelek** is used. In the future, you put a **-lak** on **fog-**, **foglak**. In conditional, the endings **-nálak/-nélek** are used.

Examples:

Szeret*lek* (*téged*).
I love you.

Nem lát*tunk benneteket*.
We didn't see you(all).

Hall*játok őt*?
Do you(all) hear him?

Nem talál*tak engem*.
They did not find me.

Keres*el minket*?
Are you looking for us?

Tanítani fog*ja őket*.
She will teach them.

Elvi*ttem őt*.
I took him.

Szolgál*talak* (*titeket*).
I served you(all).

Buzdí*ottál engem*.
You encouraged me.

Implied Objects: Because whether or not a verb is conjugated in the definite or the indefinite says so much about the object, often times an object is implied. Which object is implied depends on context. The most commonly implied objects are listed below:

Indefinite:
Látnak (engem/téged/minket/titeket). They see me/you/us.

Definite:
Látják (őt/őket/önt/önöket/azt/ezt/azokat/ezeket). They see him/her/it/them/you(formal)/this/that/these/those.

Appendix B Pronouns in all cases

(See 7.1.2 in Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*.)*

This text has already addressed pronouns in the nominative and accusative cases (see **1** and **Appendix i**). However, Hungarian has different forms of pronouns for 12 additional cases (including the nine locative cases in **12**). Although learning them seems daunting at first, they are not too hard because they all decline as if they had the singular possesive suffixes attached to them, with some exceptions. Examples on the next page.

-ba/-be = *in(to)*

belém *into me*	**belénk** *into us*
beléd *into you*	**belétek** *into you all*
bele, belé(je) *into him/her/it*	**beléjük** *into them*

-ban/-ben = *in(side)*

bennem *in me*	**bennünk** *in us*
benned *in you*	**bennetek** *in you (all)*
benne *in him/her/it*	**bennük** *in them*

-ból/-ből = *out (from inside) of*

belőlem *out of me*	**belőlünk** *out of us*
belőled *out of you*	**belőletek** *out of you (all)*
belőle *out of him/her/it*	**belőlük** *out of them*

-ra/-re = *on(to)*

rám *onto me*	**ránk** *onto us*
rád *onto you*	**rátok** *onto you (all)*
rá(ja) *onto him/her/it*	**rájuk** *onto them*

-n = *on(top of)*

rajtam *on me*	**rajtunk** *on us*
rajtad *on you*	**rajtatok** *on you all*
rajta *on him/her/it*	**rajtuk** *on them*

-ról/-ről = *(from) off of*

rólam *off of me*	**rólunk** *off of us*
rólad *off of you*	**rólatok** *off of you (all)*
róla *off of him/her/it*	**róluk** *off of them*

-hoz/-hez/-höz = *to(ward)*

hozzám *to(ward) me*	**hozzánk** *toward us*
hozzád *to(ward) you*	**hozzátok** *toward you (all)*
hozzá(ja) *to him/her/it*	**hozzájuk** *toward them*

-nál/-nél = *at, by, next to*

nálam *by me*	**nálunk** *by us*
nálad *by you*	**nálatok** *by you all*
nála *by him/her/it*	**náluk** *by them*

-tól/-től = *(away) from*

tőlem *from me*	**tőlünk** *from us*
tőled *from you*	**tőletek** *from you (all)*
tőle *from him/her/it*	**tőlük** *from them*

-nak/-nek = *to, [dative case]*

nekem *to me*	**nekünk** *to us*
neked *to you*	**nektek** *to you (all)*
neki *to him/her/it*	**nekik** *to them*

-val/-vel = *with, by (means of)*

velem *with me*	**velünk** *with us*
veled *with you*	**veletek** *with you (all)*
vele *with him/her/it*	**velük** *with them*

-ért = *for (the purpose of)*

értem *for me*	**értünk** *for us*
érted *for you*	**értetek** *for you (all)*
érte *for him/her/it*	**értük** *for them*

Appendix C <u>Using postpositions with pronouns</u>

(See 9.2-3 in Hungarian: An Essential Grammar.*)*

Using pronouns with post positions is similar to the cases and pronouns on the previous page. Simply possess the pronoun as if it were a low vowel word (that is, always use an **a**/**e** instead of an **o**/**e**/**ö** for a linking vowel). See some examples below:

szerint = *according to*

szerintem *according to me*	**szerintünk** *according to us*
szerinted *according to you*	**szerintetek** *according to you (all)*
szerinte *according to him/her/it*	**szerintük** *according to them*

alatt = *beneath, below*

alattam *below me*	**alattunk** *below us*
alattad *below you*	**alattatok** *below you all*
alattuk *below him/her/it*	**alattuk** *below them*

<u>Examples</u>:

Q. **Kihez megyünk?**
Who('s house) are we going to?

A. ***Hozzám*** **jöhettek**
You all can come to me (my place).

Q. **Miért halt meg Jézus?**
Why did Jesus die?

A. ***Értünk*** **halt meg.**
He died for us.

Q. ***Benned*** **bízhatok?**
Can I trust in you?

A. **Igen.** ***Bennem*** **bízhatsz.**
Yes. You can trust in me.

Q. **Kivel mész Szegedre?**
Who are you going with to Szeged?

A. ***Vele*** **megyek.**
I am going with him.

Q. **Ezt kitől kaptad?**
Who did you get this from?

A. ***Tőled*** **kaptam!**
I got it from you!

Q. **Nekem adod azt a szendvicset?**
Are you giving me that sandwhich?

A. **Nem. Hanem Jánosnak adom.**
No. Rather, I am giving it to János.

Q. ***Nálad*** **van a kulcs?**
Is the key by you?(Do you have the key?)

A. **Nincs.** ***Nálad*** **van.**
It is not. You have it.

Q. **Kaptál a krumpliból?**
Did you get some of (out of) the potatoes?

A. **Igen. Kaptam** ***belőle.***
Yes. I got some.

Q. **Miért jött Ferenc?**
Why did Ference come?

A. ***Miattam*** **jött.**
He came because of me.

Q. ***Szerinted*** **hol van a pénztárcám?**
According to you, where is my wallet?

A. ***Szerintem alattad*** **van.**
I think it is underneath you.

Appendix D Use of demonstrative pronouns (ez and az)

(See 7.6 in Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*.)*

When using **ez** and **az** with cases that begin with a consonant, the letter **z** will assimilate to exactly match the first consonant in the case ending. For example:

abban	**ebben**	**arról**	**erre**	**attól**
in that	*in this*	*off of that*	*onto this*	*from that*

Sometimes we use *this* and *that* to modify nouns as in *this house* and *these cats*. In English the demonstrative pronoun must match in number (number means whether or not it is plural) with the word it modifies, i.e. *this cat* vs. *these cats*. In Hungarian, these pronouns must match in both case and number. Additionally, you place the definite article (**a**/**az**) immediately after the word **ez** or **az**, as if you are saying *this the house*.

ebben a házban	**azt a férfit**	**ezek az emberek**	**azokról az emberekről**
in this house	*that man (acc.)*	*these people(nom.)*	*about those people*

Examples:

Köszönjük neked *ezt* a napot.
We thank thee for this day.

***Ezek* az emberek nagyon szorgalmasak.**
These people are very hard-working (dilligent)

Mit szeretsz *erről* a könyvről?
What do you like about this book?

És amikor *ezeket* a dolgokat megkapjátok...
And when ye recieve these things...

Nem félek *ettől* a kutyától.
I am not afriad of this dog.

***Abban* az időben sok nehézségem volt.**
In(At) that time I had many difficulties.

Értem *ezt* a verset.
I understand this verse.

Appendix E Double negatives

(*See 7.11 in* Hungarian: An Essential Grammar.*)*

Basic Negative Pronouns

semmi	*nothing*
senki	*no one*
sehol	*nowhere*
sehova	*to nowhere*
sehonnan	*from nowhere*
soha	*never*

Negatives always stack in Hungarian, so we often see double or even triple negatives. Sometimes we do this in English, but it is considered a mistake, as in „We don't have nothing to say."

Examples**:** **Nem beszéltünk semmiről**.
We talked about nothing./We did not talk about anything./We did not talk about nothing(literal).

Soha nem mentem sehova senkivel semmiért.
I never went anywhere with anyone for any reason.
/I aint never went nowhere with nobody for nothing (literal).

Appendix F Verbal prefixes

(See 4.7 in Hungarian: An Essential Grammar*.)*

Verbal Prefixes: Sometimes called coverbs, verbal prefixes can be attached to a number of different verbs to change their meaning but sometimes unpredicatably, so it is a good idea to look up verbs with prefixes as separate words in a dictionary. When a sentence is negative, is a command, or has a question word or another emphasized element, they can get bumped to the end of the sentence. Auxillary verbs, like **kell** and **tudni**, split prefixes from their infinitives. See **23**, **27**, and **31**.

Some Common Verbal Prefixes	
meg-	*(implies completion or beginning)*
el-	*away (or like* **meg-***)*
be-	*in*
ki-	*out*
fel-	*up(stairs)*
le-	*down(stairs)*
össze-	*together*
vissza-	*back*
ide-	*to here*
oda-	*to there*
félre-	*mis-*
szét-	*apart, into pieces*
agyon-	*to death*
túl-	*over-*
újra-	*re-*

Examples	
megszeretni	*to get/come to like*
elmenni	*to go away, leave*
beadni	*to turn/hand in*
kitenni	*to put out*
felállni	*to stand up*
leülni	*to sit down*
összejönni	*to come together*
visszalép	*to step back*
idejönni	*to come here*
odamenni	*to go there*
félreérteni	*to misunderstand*
széttépni	*to rip apart, into pieces*
agyonverni	*to beat to death*
túlélni	*to survive*
újraírni	*to rewrite*